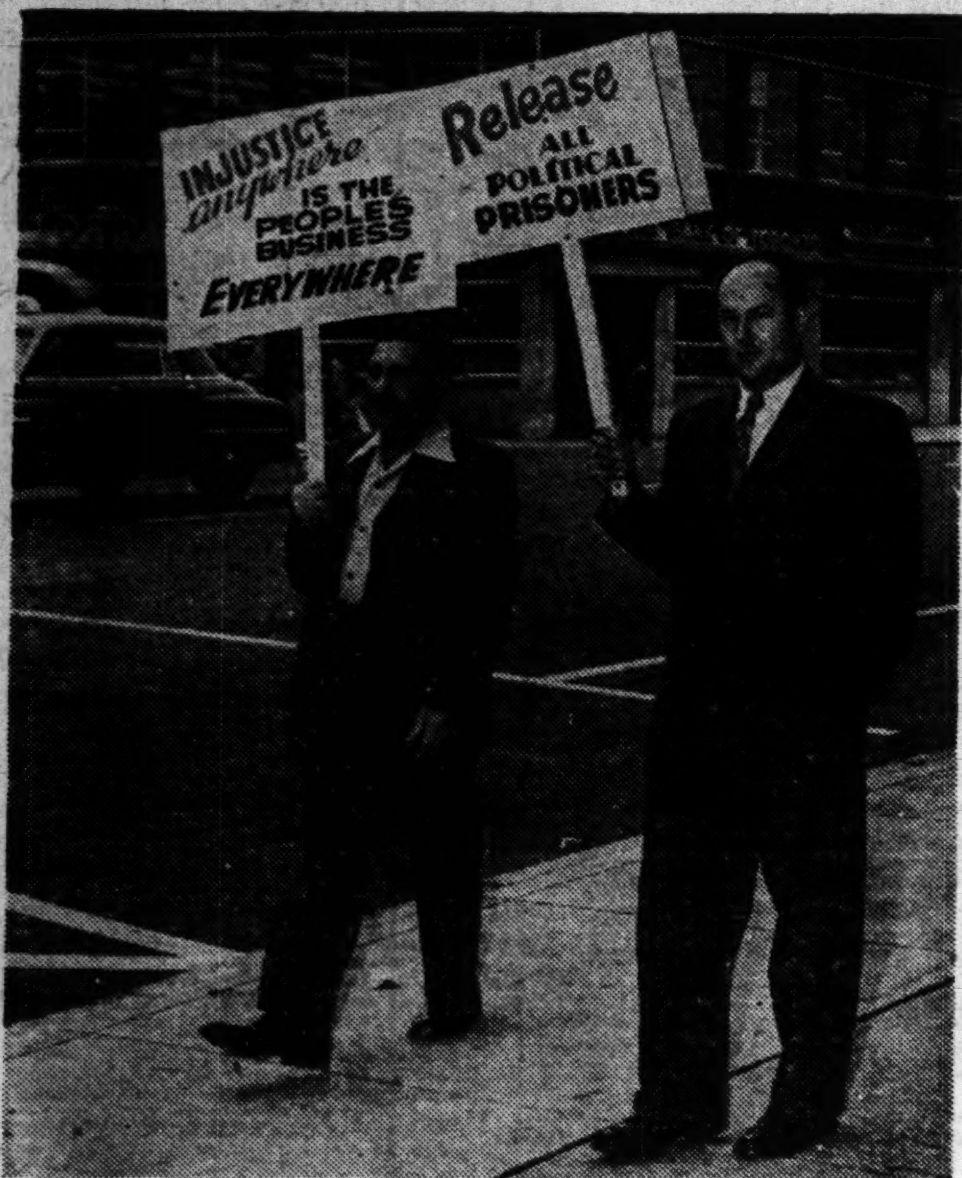


# The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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## Canadians Assail Smith Act



CANADIAN PROGRESSIVES give their opinion of the jailings of Americans under the Smith Act as they picket the United States Consulate in Vancouver, British Columbia. Nels Madsen (left) is a woodworker, Migel Morgan is provincial chairman of the Labor-Progressive Party.

## You Must Register If You Want to Vote

Registration for the November elections begins Monday throughout the city. Polls open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30. Registration continues on Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m.

Here is the schedule: Monday, Sept. 24, and Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3, 4 and 5 from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 6, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

# UE PARLEY ASKS KOREA CEASE-FIRE, PEACE TALKS

—See Page 3—

## CRC Blasts Jury That Cleared Cicero Mob

The Civil Rights Congress Friday denounced the Cook county, Ill., grand jury which cleared the fascist leaders of a Cicero, Ill., mob and indicted the five defenders of the Negro victims of the mob. The CRC today termed the proceedings "a jimcrow whitewash as blatant as any Dixiecrat legal lynching."

### McAvoy Asks U.S. Probe of Cicero Outrage

The Cook County Grand Jury whitewash of the Cicero mob violence against a Negro family is "a public challenge to American civil liberties," Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for City council president, wired President Truman on Friday. McAvoy called on the President to convene a special Federal grand jury to probe the Illinois coverup of "those responsible for organizing mob lawlessness to prevent the Clark family from moving into their apartment."

The Cook County Grand Jury shocked the nation by returning indictments against the Clark counsel, the landlord and rental agent for the apartment and a leaflet distributor protesting the fascist attacks on the Negro family.

"By its shameful action the Cook County grand jury has wrapped justice in Klan robes," the wire to Truman said.

"On behalf of the American Labor Party," McAvoy urged the President to direct attorney general, Howard McGrath, to launch an immediate special Federal grand jury investigation.

"By this act," charged William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of CRC, "Illinois justice takes its place in the infamous pattern of jimcrow terror and segregation which is a policy of government, both federal and state."

"For the Cook County grand jury to free the guilty White Circle mobs, the hatemongers and (Continued on Page 7)

## N.Y. POST ASKS ACTION ON TRUMAN'S TALK ABOUT ATTORNEYS FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

President Truman's plea for adequate counsel for civil liberties "defendants should be translated into action by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the New York Post declared editorially Friday. Commenting on Truman's plea to the American Bar Assn., convention that lawyers defend those accused of "espionage and sabotage" and "conspiracy to

overthrow the government by force," the Post expressed the hope that "Mr. Truman's Attorney General finds time to communicate their spirit to those prosecutors who have tried to run roughshod over defense counsel in recent trials."

Recalling how John Adams risked his career in March, 1775, to defend British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston

Massacre, the Post commented "John Adams could have played it safe, too."

Today, the Post said, "the country has been reduced to the grotesque spectacle of the President imploring the bar to take up the defense of men being prosecuted by the U. S. government. Everywhere it is whispered that participation in such cases means economic and political suicide; the result is that serious questions of civil liberty are too often fought by left-wing attorneys who make poor spokesmen for any worthy cause and are easy targets for the harassment of arrogant prosecutors. . . . It is an open secret in and out of the legal profession that few lawyers will risk mudballs these days to defend men on trial for the of-

framer shot by the President.

## 15 U. S. Youths on 3-Week Soviet Tour

By JOSEPH CLARK  
MOSCOW.—Fifteen young workers and students from the U.S. will leave for Stalingrad tomorrow after having spent a week in Moscow. The group, which was part of the more than 60 Americans who attended the World Youth Festival in Berlin, will also visit the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Charles White, American Negro artist who heads the delegation, said they are desirous of promoting friendship and peace between the youth of the U. S. and the USSR.

Yesterday the delegation visited the site of the biggest construction project in Moscow, the new university. They saw the individual rooms in which each student will live, complete with handsome modern furniture and tile bath. There are 6,000 such rooms. The visitors also saw a typical four-room apartment to be occupied by professors.

Builders are now working on the spire which will crown the 32-story main building. Ten thousand workers are employed on three shifts.

In all, there will be 100 large and small buildings, including laboratories, lecture halls, libraries, gymnasiums and swimming pools. The university grounds occupy 320 acres on Lenin Hill overlooking the river.

Previously, at the old university building, the Americans were given a warm welcome by Soviet students celebrating the reopening of school at a concert. The Soviet students expressed keen interest in American affairs and showed a wide knowledge of American literature and history.

The delegation also inspected a secondary school, the Moscow Music Conservatory, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the display of gifts sent by people from all over the world to Stalin on his 70th birthday, the Museum of History

(Continued on Page 7)

## MASS RALLY TUESDAY TO HIT CURB ON JOBLESS PAY

— See Page 3 —



# IT'LL BE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT HOSPITAL DAY

Will Petition City Friday for Action on 750-Bed Inter-Racial Hospital

MOUNTING SUPPORT for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day is coming from all corners of the community, borough and city, it was announced by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress. On Friday, Sept. 28, hundreds of men, women and children plan to visit City Hall to petition personally for the delayed inter-racial hospital promised by the City for Bedford-Stuyvesant.

A few of the statements already sent in support of the hospital campaign and Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day include:

"I am glad to add my voice to that of the 35,000 citizens who have recently petitioned for this hospital. . . . I am sorry to note, however, that there has been a considerable delay in the acquisition of the site so that the building of the hospital can be started in the very near future."—Father John M. Coleman, St. Phillips P.E. Church

"... One of the great precepts of our Lord was the care of the sick. It is also one of the great tributes, not only of our Christian civilization, but of our democracy. Because of these facts, I am in sympathy with any move that will help to bring about a hospital in our Bedford-Stuyvesant area. —Father Charles C. S. England, St. Augustine's P.E. Church.

"... Sometimes people wait for 45 minutes and more to get an ambulance. A new hospital here would correct this present inefficiency. . . . I therefore endorse this movement."—Bishop William R. Miller, African Orthodox Church.

"... There is no doubt of the terrible need for a hospital in Bedford-Stuyvesant. This community of 320,000 people with the highest tuberculosis, infant and maternal death rates in Brooklyn has needed a hospital for 30 years. . . . —Sister Wadie Dunn, Royal Grand Matron, Star of Bethlehem Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

"... Only an aroused citizenry, willing to take time out to see their officials can bring about the quick construction of a hospital so des-

perately needed in Bedford-Stuyvesant. For this reason the Greater N. Y. Negro Labor Council has endorsed the activities of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress and urges its members and affiliates to participate in Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day on Sept. 28 — Ewart Guinier, chairman, Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

"... Being from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, I am in full accord with your program of action for a 750-bed interracial hospital. I regret that I shall be unable to be with you. . . . —Lena Horne.

THE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Neighborhood Council, representing 86 block associations has announced the setting up of a hospital committee to work for the hospital, and urges immediate action by the City for the site and construction of the hospital.

Elaborate plans by the Hospital Day Committee are being worked out, including bus transportation to help women and children, as well as a colorful car caravan. Mothers of babies whose lives have been needlessly sacrificed because of the inadequate and discriminatory medical care of the community, will participate and lead the delegation. From 10:30 to noon, the delegates will meet with the Mayor's office and city officials, and from 12 to 1 p.m. there will be a report-back rally around the Benjamin Franklin statue.

Union members and friends of Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day who work in the City Hall area have indicated their plans to participate in this noon-day demonstration of support for the hospital campaign.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Hospital Day marks two years of intensive activity by the community, sparked by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, for a 750-bed interracial hospital. The city was forced to allocate \$960,000 for the finding of a site and laying of plans. The City Real

Estate Board promised to announce a site by September, 1951. Further, the departmental requests for the 1952 Capital Budget make no mention of the \$12,000,000 needed to start construction on the Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital. Citizens, impatient with delay and promises, and indignant over a mounting needless tragedies due to inadequate and discriminatory medical care, want an answer from City Hall—and this time are going in person for their answer.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

## CUBAN DAIRY WORKERS WIN WAGE BOOST

HAVANA, (ALN).—A strike by workers in the milk products industries was averted when the Minister of Labor promised them a 12 percent wage increase without a corresponding increase in the price of milk. The government official said the necessary revenue would be raised by increasing the tariffs on foreign-made cheese and butter.

# MORE JOIN FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, AGAINST SMITH ACT

AMERICAN PEOPLE were reminded in many quarters during Constitution Day last week that the best defense of the Constitution can be made by opposing the current gestapo-like raids, the thought-control persecutions of working-class leaders and Attorney General McGrath's attacks on the right of reasonable bail for men and women accused of political heresy.

Highlights of this growing fight to defend the Constitutional and the Bill of Rights included:

- The unanimous vote of delegates to the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to raise a million dollar fund to finance a national campaign against police-state laws that are now harassing the unions, against the wage freeze and for peace.

- A series of Constitution Day rallies in Brooklyn under auspices of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress. The rallies were featured by a dramatic float and a "Town Crier" in costume of an American revolutionary soldier, who called on the people to heed the dangers which threaten the Constitution on its 164th anniversary.

- Announcement of 160 shop leaders and top officers of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, that this Detroit Union, largest local union in the world, would give full support to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his co-workers of the late Peace Information Center. DuBois and his associates face trial in Washington on allegations that they violated the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

- A meeting of more than 1,000 in Milwaukee's Mt. Zion Baptist Auditorium where Dr. DuBois called on the Negro people "not

## Communist 11 Appeal For Rehearing

Supplemental legal papers asking the U. S. Supreme Court to grant a rehearing in the case of the 11 national Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act are scheduled to be filed in Washington this week.

## WANTED: PATRIOTS

Four Americans are in prison because they protected their fellow citizens from government terror. These four are trustees of the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. To free them hundreds of people are needed for volunteer work at the Civil Rights Congress office. They are urged by the CRC to report Monday and Tuesday, any time from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., at 23 W. 26 St., 2nd floor. Telephone OR 9-1657.

ON CONSTITUTION DAY, George Meyers, of Baltimore, and Roy Wood, Washington, D. C., workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, were freed on \$15,000 bail each. The government had demanded that they be held in \$75,000 bail each.

Meyers and Wood were the last of the six Baltimore Smith Act victims to be freed on bail.

IN NEW YORK, hearing on pretrial motions in the case of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 other workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, scheduled for last Monday, was postponed until Oct. 4.

Meanwhile, the fight for the right of bail for non-citizens opposing McCarran Law deportation orders centered around the case of former newspaper editor Peter Harisiades.

On Wednesday Federal Judge Vincent Leibell, turned down an appeal for Harisiades, held on Ellis Island since July 16 on an order for deportation to Fascist Greece. Harisiades is seeking to appeal his case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

# Food Prices Too High? You've Seen Nothing Yet If You Don't Buck 'em Now

WASHINGTON By ROB. F. HALL

A SHARP UPWARD SPURT in prices and the cost of living by winter, or next spring at the latest, has been predicted by the CIO. Nathaniel Goldfinger, head of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, testifying on the Capehart price boosting amendment to the Defense Production Act, told a Senate subcommittee that by that time government allocations of materials to war production will create shortages which will be used by business as a pretext for price hikes.

The Capehart amendment, by placing a "skyhigh floor" under ceiling prices, will require the Office of Price Stabilization to grant higher prices to business, he said.

The CIO's prediction of higher prices within four to six months is important because since last February the trend in wholesale prices has been downward. Manufacturers of durable consumer goods, such as house furnishings, TV sets and electrical appliances, and producers of certain kinds of clothing, have been selling their products at lower than ceiling prices because only by this method have they been able to secure customers.

conclude that the fight for roll-backs and genuine price control isn't necessary. But it's possible to reach that conclusion only by ignoring the continued rise in food prices and the generally high level of retail prices which have not reflected the declines in wholesale prices.

Business men are expecting higher prices and making their preparations now for reaping a rich harvest in profits. Automobile manufacturers who are finding it difficult to move their products even at prices below ceilings have demanded and got a boost in their ceilings. Clothing manufacturers who have been securing their raw products relatively cheaply and in many cases have had to grant big discounts to sell their garments are also asking higher ceilings.

Under the Capehart amendment they are getting them with little effort. At the first sign of an improvement in the market situation they will surely boost prices.

THESE ARE excellent reasons why labor and consumer groups are well advised to intensify their campaign for repeal of the Capehart amendment. Spokesman for the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and the National Farmers Union have all pointed out that the administration plan of tinkering with the

Capehart amendment to make it more "workable" is no solution. If the Capehart formula "works" at all, it will "work" to boost prices and profits.

But all price hikes are not attributable to the Capehart amendment. OPS manages to find methods of its own, without benefit of Capehart, for boosting prices.

The most recent case in point was the action of price boss Michael DiSalle in granting meat packers an extra one to two cents a pound on cheaper cuts of beef. He did this, he said, to compensate packers for their "losses" incurred when prices for their by-products—hides and tallow—declined in the free market.

BUT TWO DAYS LATER the price of live cattle at the stockyards rose and wiped out the benefits of the boost in meat ceilings. Now DiSalle hints that he will have to give the packers another hike in their meat ceilings.

Meanwhile the Senate Banking Committee was rushing to get its report to the Senate floor. The committee may recommend adoption of the Maybank Bill (S-2092), which is best described as the Truman maneuver for accepting the Capehart amendment under the guise of "clarifying" it.

is not expected to call for repeal of the Capehart formula.

If a fight is to be made for this move, it have to be made on the

Senate floor, it seems. For at this writing no senator has shown any disposition to do battle for the real interests of the consumer.





# Meet in Harlem 'to Guard Our Paper, Get New Readers'

THE Provisional Harlem Committee for Freedom of the Press has leaped from a handful of hopefuls into an organized club of go-getters. More than 25 old-time readers and new ones who were content to read The Worker and glow with the accumulation of knowledge, merged to protect the paper and acquire new readers.

It all happened in an informal gathering in the Harriet Tubman Center, 290 Lenox Ave. Miss Ra-

mona Garrett, acting as hostess, welcomed the "guests" with a few remarks on the need to safeguard "our paper" and increase its circulation.

ABNER W. BERRY, of the Daily Worker editorial board, related for the gathering a few inside stories of the publication. His paper, he said, was "not a white paper that just sympathizes with the Negro people; it is a paper of Negro and white workers fighting

uncompromisingly for Negro rights."

"The Daily Worker," Berry continued "is a thorn in the side of those who want to make war, destroy constitutional rights and oppress the Negro. But our paper is a ready weapon for those who are fighting for freedom."

BERRY called on those present to form a permanent organization to "protect the right of Harlem citizens to read The Worker," to enlarge the circulation of the only

paper that seeks to join the fight of the Negro people with that of the working class and utilize the paper as a means of "connecting together the many sides of the fight for Negro freedom."

After a lengthy floor discussion, Miss Dorothy Wright was elected chairwoman of the Harlem Freedom of the Press Club, and six members of an executive committee were named by the meeting to aid her in leading the group. Rev. Otis Ashford was included among those on the executive committee.

WHILE the meeting was in progress, and after, Marion Watkins, veteran circulator, and Joseph McBride served refreshments.

The group plans to hold monthly meetings in which there will be a cultural program. In the meantime the day-to-day program will be carried out through committees—promotion, membership and program. The membership committee will conduct canvasses of readers for new members before each meeting.

## B'klyn Women Fight Against Price Hikes

In an hour's time one day this week two Flatbush women collected 63 signatures to a petition and \$3.95, and distributed 500 leaflets on the Tenants and Consumers Council campaign to stop the high cost of living. Many remarks were made by the passers-by and the angry resentment of the homemakers was expressed.

The eager response of the neighborhood women revealed that the living costs program has wide support. Signatures were given eagerly and most of the contributions were made in nickels and dimes.

Mrs. Rose Geller, chairman of the Flatbush Council, declared: "The need for similar actions all over the city and country was only too evident, and the more widespread this action the better are the possibilities of bringing prices down."

"A real people's campaign, she said, will 'also raise the rapidly dropping standard of living of the American people.'"

# UE Convention Asks Truce in Korea, Big-Power Peace Talk

## NMU SUIT TO CHALLENGE JURISDICTION OF WSB

The National Maritime Union will challenge the jurisdiction of the Wage Stabilization Board over the agreement reached with shipowners last June, the six national officers of the CIO union announced Friday. The statement followed the WSB's decision Wednesday to lop off 1.8 percent from the 8 percent wage hike obtained from the operators.

Three other marine unions, the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen and the American Radio Association, were similarly affected by the ruling.

The NMU contends that the

WSB has no jurisdiction over seamen's wages because the Supreme Court has ruled that a ship, whether docked in port or at sea, is not part of U. S. territory. Herman Cooper, NMU attorney, said the union will seek a declaratory judgment in federal court here "very soon" on the WSB's jurisdiction under the Defense Production Act.

Joseph Curran, NMU president, said the union has already acted to enforce these provisions of the new contract which the WSB cleared, including the 44-hour week while at sea and industry-wide vacations.

By GEORGE MORRIS

Unanimous adoption of a peace resolution calling for an "immediate" cease-fire in Korea on the terms set forth by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and negotiations by the

major powers for a "global formula for peace," yesterday concluded the five-day convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The resolution, declaring that to permit "civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity," also called for "gradual disarmament and abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction."

Speakers, during discussion on the resolution, put strong emphasis on the need of a more active fight for peace by the UE and its locals. All said that the many legislative objectives set before labor are meaningless unless we have peace. The resolution of the union,

which represents 310,000 workers, resolves:

"That we support Sen. Johnson's resolution in the Senate that the United Nations call upon all nations and all groups now engaged in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an armistice effective immediately, and that within four months thereafter all prisoners of the Korean war be exchanged and all non-Korean persons, military and non-military, except the ordinary diplomatic representatives, shall depart from North and South Korea."

"That at the same time the United Nations convene an assemblage of the major powers regardless of past or current differences, affiliation or lack of affiliation to international bodies, so that through collective bargaining discussions and negotiations a global formula for peace will be established. And, furthermore that there must be guaranteed by gradual disarmament the abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction so that mankind may face a future free from dread of annihilation."

Delegate Bogich of Local 610, Pittsburgh, hit home with force when he told a story of a neighbor who lost his son in Korea.

"The mother cried, the husband cried and I cried. But later I asked him: 'Pete, what would you do if someone came to you and says he wants your Buick?' He said 'I'd take a gun and shot him.' Well, Pete, I said to him, 'they took something from you worth more than a million Buicks, but you didn't do a thing about it.'"

"That's the trouble. Some people will fight like hell for a car but do nothing for their sons."

The only expression on the convention floor in opposition to the UE program came from John Lopez, of Local 404, Hastings-on-Hudson, a former member of the IUE-CIO. After some sneering remarks about the Soviet Union he said he heard only praise for "Russia and Stalin" but nothing good of America and for that reason objected to the resolution. He con-

(Continued on Page 6)

## SECRET MEETINGS MAPPED NAZI RE-ARMING

A SECRET MEETING of 12 North Atlantic treaty nations in Ottawa this week mapped plans for a new Nazi army in West Germany.

While the talks in Canada's Parliament Building were secret to avoid international public outcry, there was no mystery about the Anglo-French-American government decision in Washington just a few days before the Ottawa parley. That decision, intended to be implemented at the NATO talks, provided for a "contractual agreement" between the three imperialist occupying governments and the West German regime, under which the latter will pick the time for recruiting the West German army for training under Pentagon brass.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, the new Nazi army is allegedly to be integrated with French and other soldiers in Eisenhower's so-called European Army.

But observers have termed this provision a cynical fake, to lull the fears of American and European public opinion about the reconstruction of a Nazi Wehrmacht.

Even the skimpy information released from Ottawa indicated that rearmament for an attack on the Soviet Union was the prime topic of discussion.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN both in Bonn and Washington have minimized the scheduled West German force, putting it at 250,000, but they dream actually of at least 1,000,000 men.

The Munich newspaper, Weltbult, predicted that such an army will be raised by compulsory service for all West German youth from 18 to 21 years of age, beginning early next year.

Behind the drive in West Germany, according to a Telepress dispatch of Sept. 9, is the Union

of German Soldiers, formed by 50 of Hitler's leading mass-murderers, which claims to have united all Nazi veterans' groups, totalling 100,000 men.

Coinciding with the Ottawa conference, Bonn Chancellor Konrad Adenauer demanded Washington's aid in seizing Polish territory in the Oder-Neisse area. It was on this demand for "lebensraum" for Germany, encouraged by Wall Street, that Hitler built his Nazi movement and war machine.

## Harlem Rallies to Ask Freedom for Davis

Seven street meetings will take place throughout the Harlem community this Saturday from 3 to 10 p.m., protesting the jailing of Benjamin Davis and demanding a rehearing of the Smith Act convictions.

The street meetings are sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress. Among the speakers will be Olen Montgomery.

## Unemployment In 14 Cities Cited by Tobin

WASHINGTON. — Unemployment exists in at least 14 major urban centers in the U. S., Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin acknowledged here Friday. He named what he called the "labor surplus" areas after President Truman and his cabinet reviewed the question in a meeting called at the request of Charles E. Wilson, war mobilization czar and General Electric magnate.

Tobin gave no estimate of the total unemployment in the 14 centers, which he named as New York City; Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Lawrence and Brockton, Mass.; Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Hazleton, Pa.; St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaumont, Tex.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Winston Salem, N. C.

## PUSH MASS RALLY TUESDAY AGAINST HUGHES-BREES LAW

State Deputy Labor Commissioner Frank F. Moore conferred Friday with labor spokesmen protesting the Hughes-Brees law, but offered little hope for administrative support to their demands that the unemployment insurance steal be repealed at the special session of the legislature scheduled for November.

Headed by the United Labor Action Committee, the union leaders then moved quickly to rally thousands of workers to Tuesday's protest demonstration before the Unemployment Insurance Department, 1440 Broadway. The demonstration will take place from noon to 1:30 p.m.

Workers of Fur, Garment, Amalgamated, Distributive, Public Workers, Electrical, Shoe, Furniture, Communications and Maritime unions are going mobilized in large numbers, committee representatives said.

Especially are unemployed unionists and rank and file members of the needles trades shops flocking to the struggle against the Hughes-Brees Act.

Steamrolled through the last legislature by the GOP majority, the act hands out millions in rebates to big employers while curtailing benefit rights to workers. Seasonal trades like the garment industry and small plants are hardest hit under its provisions.



SECRET MEETING in Ottawa, Canada, of the North American Treaty Council (NATO) as the sessions got under way.

## Beef Trust Outflanks U.S. Army

WASHINGTON. — An order authorizing the Quartermaster Corps to purchase 10,000,000 pounds of beef from foreign nations was signed by Undersecretary of the Army Archibald S. Alexander.

The Army had appealed to 212 domestic meat suppliers asking for bids on 13,000,000 pounds of beef. Only two firms submitted bids, offering a total of 190,000 pounds at the price the Army was willing to pay.



## CALL ISSUED FOR NEGRO LABOR CONVENTION OCT. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom: "It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 260 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.

## THIS, TOO, IS THE SMITH ACT

Grief for the Loved Ones Is Not Something Of Which the Children Speak Easily

THE GRIEF of children whose parents have been imprisoned because of their beliefs is not one of which they speak easily. They accept it well because they are the children of Communists and already have a glimpse of that passion for a world beautiful and just that has motivated the lives of their parents. They grow up quickly, or rather try to, try to help their mother if it is their father who has been imprisoned but sometimes both feel mutely helpless as they confront each other in a home grown suddenly empty and silent.

Little things hurt. It may be only a pipe on a shelf or a book or a suit hanging in a closet. It may be only boys on a playground pointing and whispering. Some times of the day, too, are worse than others. In the morning when glancing into the bedroom of one's parents, the bed seems so empty now and the room so silent when only one is dressing there. But it is perhaps at night when all the other fathers are coming home from work that is the worst. As one sits in the dusk and waits, he can't help listening for the quick, homeward steps that once sounded so gaily. But if steps are heard now they are not his.

IT SEEMS queer eating supper alone and the bright determined cheeriness of one's mother sometimes sounds a little forced. Still it is better to talk about the father in Atlanta or Leavenworth or Terre Haute than not to talk and in the discussion these Communist children obtain a pride and a knowledge of the forces of the world that makes them able to confront them.

The lives of these children and

mothers constitute a modern American phenomenon and one which will increase unless Americans act to avert the drive to war and to save the Bill of Rights. Already there are some 65 children in all parts of the country whose father or mother has been arrested under the thought-control Smith Act. Some are already in the federal penitentiary, some are in jail, denied bail, and still others face the possibility of prison sentences.

THOSE on the outside, the families of those imprisoned or indicted have banded together here in New York in an organization known as the Families of the Smith Act Victims with offices at 799 Broadway. Their problems are manifold and they are acting together to help each other.

Their first affair is a reception at the Riverside Plaza, 253 W. 73 St., New York City. Admission is 50 cents. In attending you fight the Smith Act in a very special way.

### FOOD PRICES RISE

Retail food prices rose an average of 0.7 percent between July 30 and Aug. 27, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It said the retail food price index on Aug. 27 was 227.2 percent of the 1935-39 average and 15 percent higher than just before Korea.

### WIN PAY BOOST

PITTSBURGH (FP).—A 9-cent wage increase was won by members of Local 1323, United Steelworkers, CIO at the Fisher Scientific Co. plant here.

## A PRISON VISIT TO BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

# 'He's Still Thinking of What's Best for Harlem, for Negro People, for the US'

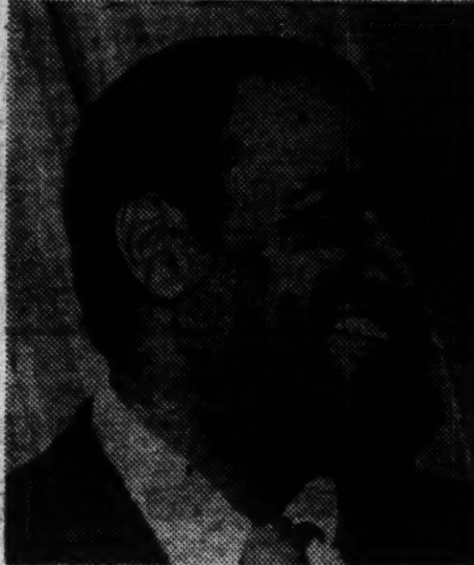
THE FOLLOWING is an excerpt from a speech on the First Amendment delivered by Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., Monday evening, Sept. 17, 1951, to a conference against the Smith Act held in the Theresa Hotel, Harlem, New York City. Crockett was the first visitor to former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in the Terre Haute Federal Prison since he began serving a Smith Act sentence of five years on July 2. Attorney Crockett is one of the lawyers handling the re-hearing appeal for the 11 Smith Act victims now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

I WENT TO SEE Ben Davis two weeks ago. I had known Ben for several years. I first met him when I was a student at Morehouse College. Again I saw him nearly every day during the Foley Square trial. In that time I got a pretty good understanding of Ben Davis and what he stands for. I found him to be one of the most selfless individuals I've ever met—and I don't think our big Negroes are, by nature, selfless. Ben Davis' first thoughts were always of the other fellow.

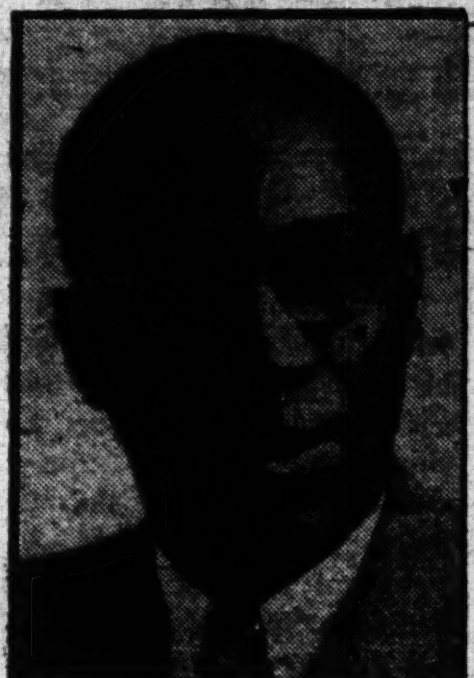
I went down to Terre Haute where he is incarcerated. The first thing I saw was a large prison made of red brick. If you didn't know it was a prison beforehand you'd say it was just another beautiful building in a rural area. The grounds are beautifully laid out—trees and all sorts of beautiful colored flowers. You see, we haven't reached the stage of Dachau and Buchenwald yet, but we are gradually approaching it.

THE GUARD who met me was very courteous and greeted me: "How do you do, Mr. Crockett, I understand you have a letter from the Federal Director of prisons." I answered, "Yes, I have," and he ushered me into room which could be taken for a reading room or library in an exclusive men's club. After waiting there a while, the guard called me and announced: "You can see Mr. Davis now."

I walked into another large reception room furnished with upholstered chairs and a lounge. We sat down to talk, but we immediately realized that we were not alone, that there was not the confidential relationship of lawyer and client. A lot of things were remembered that might have been forgotten had it not been for the Foley Square experience. No one



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

had to be PRESENT to hear everything that was said in that room. So, we spoke of the little inconsequential things—the weather, the latest news and the like. We got around to the arrests in Hawaii, and Ben's observations were that the government started out the Smith Act arrests with the statement that the Communist Party was not outlawed, but by nature of the indictments being handed down in various sections of the country, the Justice Department is interpreting the Supreme Court decision as having outlawed a political party.

THAT IS a very important conclusion. For the Justice Department's interpretation of the Smith Act means that you don't have to be a card-carrying member of the Communist Party to be prosecuted; the government only needs to produce a person who will say that you were seen on a certain day in a certain meeting in which there was present a member of the

Communist Party. Then you are convicted.

Ben and I spoke of the recent statement of Supreme Court Justice Douglas calling for recognition of the present government of China. Ben said that was a hopeful sign, since it showed that one person in a high governmental post was not afraid to speak out against the Administration. We both speculated as to whether Justice Douglas' action suggested prosecution under the Smith Act. After all, he was disagreeing with the government; and to that extent was for overthrowing it; most certainly, he was advocating the overthrow of its foreign policy.

THEN BEN told me that many people in Harlem might look upon him as a martyr. He said he was not a martyr and that he did not feel like one. "The real martyrs," he said, "are the folks back in Harlem. They have to go through the present wave of hysteria and fear." He said they should take courage from the fact that here and there (as in the case of Justice Douglas) there were others who were speaking out.

In his case, he said he had been through it and knew what it was all about.

"The fear," he pointed out, "is for those who do not know what the future holds."

HE SAID he didn't have to worry about a neighbor tattling to the FBI, or about his telephone being tapped. He is at long last a free man. His is the freedom of the man who has been subjected to persecution and can still stand up and say: "I've taken all they can throw at me. There is little else they can throw. And I am not conquered."

You who have supported him, you who have elected him to office, knowing him to be a Communist—you are the martyrs. And it is to you that he hopes will come the courage and the determination to carry on the good fight.

That is your Ben Davis—still thinking about what is best for Harlem, for the Negro people, for the country and for the freedom of all mankind.

### SUB-STANDARD SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON (FP).—The National Education Association says that nearly half of U. S. children got substandard education last year, many in disease-breeding schools.

## Two People's Leaders Spend Birthdays in Prison

TWO of the national Communist Party leaders, framed up under the Smith Act, will pass birthday anniversaries this week in prison cells. They are John Gates,

### Where to Write

Friends desiring to send birthday greetings to Gates and Winter can mail them to:

John Gates, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.  
Carl Winter, PMB 19349, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

editor of The Worker, and Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party.

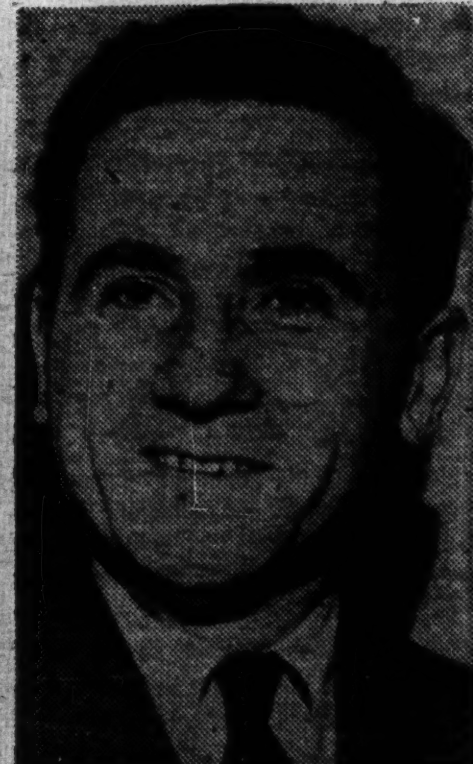
Editor Gates, imprisoned in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, Ga., will be 38 years old Friday, Sept. 28.

Winter, held in the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Prison, will be 45 on Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Writing home from his Lewisburg cell, Winter made special mention of the action of John Raeburn Green, attorney for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, now appearing as attorney for Gates in a plea to the U. S. Supreme Court



CARL WINTER



JOHN GATES

for a rehearing of the case of all 11 Communist leaders.

Winter termed the special brief filed by Green "an effective defense." But he suggested that "petitions to the court from unions—motivated and acting out of self-interest—are the most urgent because they will be most rooted in

the needs of the majority of the people to save our country from fascism and war."

"There certainly can be a union committee for rehearing and invalidating the Smith Act in Detroit and elsewhere," Winter wrote. "This is where to work now, and let the madmen howl."



# Nation Will Regret Rearming Of Reich, CIO Leader Warns

By LESTER RODNEY

AMERICA IS MAKING a big mistake in rearming Germany, a prominent trade union leader solemnly warned upon his return from a European tour. Jacob Potofsky, president of the large CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said:

"I feel we will have cause to regret it. . . . The labor movement of Germany is against rearmament, and for good reason. I have good reason to support the labor movement rather than Mr. Adenauer. That army might be dominated by the Junkers and Hitlerites. Germany has not been demilitarized."

The veteran labor leader said all Europe was aware of the danger, declaring that all liberal elements predict that if Germany becomes a military power again this power will be in the hands of the former supporters of Hitler, who are still a great force in Germany.



JACOB POTOFSKY

IN ADDITION to this dramatic attack against the arming of our enemies of World War II, Potofsky was sharply critical of the way the Marshall Plan billions have made European millionaires richer while further impoverishing the people.

Though a supporter of the Marshall Plan in the past, Potofsky, after his first-hand tour of four months, said that the governments of Western Europe "use it to strengthen themselves politically by propping up industrialists. This accounts for the growing number of Communists in France and Italy, where we've poured billions in ECA funds."

Potofsky also said that he found Europe's peoples opposed to any truck with fascist dictator Franco of Spain. "They can't understand," he said, "why a democracy like

ours should make combinations with autocracies like Franco Spain."

## Actions Spell Out Peace Demands

FROM ALL PARTS of the country come reports of growing grass roots peace activities. The Louisville, Kentucky Peace Crusade, local branch of the American Peace Crusade, observed "ceasefire week" by distributing thousands of postcards and leaflets from booths on prominent streets both in Louisville and in Jeffersonville, Indiana. The reception was friendly. This committee has also successfully started chain-telephone

calls urging people to write and talk up for peace in Korea and in the world.

In Baltimore, peace activities are humming. Nine thousand leaflets on the breakdown of the truce talks, and urging pressure on President Truman to act for real peace, were distributed at shop gates and door-to-door in workingclass neighborhoods, with signatures being obtained at the same time. Between six and seven thousand postcards and several hundred wires were sent to Truman this day.

FOUR CHAPTERS of the American Peace Crusade are now functioning in Monmouth and Ocean counties of New Jersey, embracing mostly farmers and their wives. They have conducted polls for peace, sent petitions to all ministers in the area, with favorable responses from six and more expected.

In California chain letters for peace are reported getting fine results. San Francisco has organized "A Right to Speak for Peace" Committee including many who have differences of opinion on the Korea war but believe in the right of all to their opinions.

DOWN IN MIAMI, Florida, a new organization, "Southern Women for Peace" has been formed, received an enthusiastic response and plans to use local radio as well as literature for peace.

Miss Buelah Richardson, prominent Negro poet and author, will lead a delegation of Negro women to Washington the weekend of Oct. 1 to demonstrate and interview their representatives for peace and civil rights.

## COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT NOTES GROWING UNITY AGAINST McCARTHYISM

THE GROWING UNITY of conservative as well as progressive sections of organized labor in the fight against McCarthyism was hailed by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

A party statement, made public by George Blake Charney and Simon W. Gerson, the party's labor and legislative chairmen, respectively, underlined the importance of the speech of Frank Rosenblum, national CIO vice-president and Amalgamated Clothing Workers secretary-treasurer, at the recent State CIO convention.

TEXT of the statement follows: "Recent events in organized labor indicate clearly a growing movement of struggle against domestic reaction. Labor, whether led by so-called Right Wing or Left Wing leaders, is beginning to absorb the hard lesson that its fate is bound up with the struggle against McCarthyism."

"This was no better illustrated than in the recent speech of Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers leader, at the State CIO convention. While couched in the usual anti-Communist framework of most current CIO speeches, Mr. Rosenblum's speech indicated a new awareness of the menace of fascism to American labor."

"While Mr. Rosenblum singled out McCarthyism, he made it plain that he was attacking not only the methods of the Republican Senator from Wisconsin, but the wave of FBI terror arrests under the Smith and McCarran Act, as well as the renewed use of the Taft-Hartley Law against labor."

"COMMUNISTS disagree sharply with Mr. Rosenblum's arguments that the Communists con-

stitute an 'evil' and that the Soviet Union is an 'enemy' of the American people. Nevertheless, we feel that all labor and progressives can agree with this statement that: 'Our civil rights are insidiously being impaired, restricted and curbed. A wave of legislation, beginning with the Taft-Hartley Act and the Smith Act, and embracing the McCarran Act and similar measures, has created, in effect, a parallel legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our traditional body of law. This is a dangerous move toward fascism, representing a real threat to labor and liberal elements in the community. This reactionary movement is deliberate, and is being engineered by those who would substitute fascism for democracy, even though they may seek to create the impression that it is being directed against the Communists.'

"In speaking these plain truths, Mr. Rosenblum undoubtedly expresses the deepest feelings of millions of American unionists and thus performs a service for American labor and democracy."

"MR. ROSENBLUM likewise reflected the profound misgivings of American trade unionists by his critical questioning of Washington's policy of arming Western Germany and alliance with Franco Spain. This was not accidental. Mr. Rosenblum's misgivings about elements of the Truman-Dulles foreign policy were clearly coupled with his attacks on 'creeping fascism' at home. Thus, the main tenor of his speech, despite the totally wrong fashion in which he bracketed fascism and communism, was in opposition to the unrestrained red-baiting of the convention of officialdom."

"Mr. Rosenblum's speech fol-

lows expression of opposition to the recent Smith Act arrests by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, president Hugo Ernst of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the CIO Textile Workers Union official organ, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and many other labor and progressive groups. It indicates clearly the growing basis for united action of labor groups of varying political tendencies in a common fight to defend the Bill of Rights."

"THIS UNITY, despite sharp differences within labor's ranks on the Truman-Dulles pro-war policies, can and must be achieved in the overriding interest of labor and the nation. Unless this broad united front against McCarthyism is achieved, no section of the labor movement, 'Right,' 'Left' or 'Center' is safe. The classic pattern of fascism—whether it be 'creeping fascism' or otherwise—is to attack the Communists first and then, swiftly and relentlessly, all others who speak for peace, Negro rights and labor's needs."

"All sections of labor can take Mr. Rosenblum's words against creeping fascism as a guide for minimum action. That means a fight in the first place in defense of the victims of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws and a nation-wide struggle to repeal these pro-fascist laws."

"In that great American fight, we Communists will unite with all other opponents of reaction despite deep-going differences in political outlook. While advancing independently our own fight for peace, we shall permit nothing to stand in the way of the unity of labor in the struggle to preserve labor's gains and the Bill of Rights for all Americans."

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## CHAMBERLAIN'S UMBRELLA

AS THE AMERICAN people follow the proceedings of the conference in Ottawa, Canada, they would do well to remember Chamberlain and his umbrella.

Fresh from their labors at San Francisco to revive Japanese militarism, our State Department and Pentagon have now moved to Ottawa in order to speed the revival of Nazi military might.

It is as if Chamberlain had never existed, as if the Munich policy had never boomeranged. For our State Department and generals are doing exactly what British, American and French bankers did two decades ago when they helped to build up a Nazi war machine in the expectation that it would hurl itself upon the Soviet Union and thus bring untold blessings to the imperialists of the West. All that went wrong was that the Nazis decided to take on the West first since that was much easier.

"Ah, but this time we will learn from the mistake of Chamberlain," say our statesmen and generals, "and we will make sure that the German army does our bidding."

But is anyone fool enough to think that the German generals and bankers do not also remember some recent history—particularly Stalingrad?

The fact is, the American people will suffer terribly no matter how the plans of the Pentagon turn out—whether a revived German army turns on the West or whether it obeys the Pentagon and becomes a shock force for an attack upon the Soviet Union.

German rearmament can only spell untold horrors for the American people. They should speak up against it now, as well as urge the Senate not to ratify the Japanese treaty. They should urge a Big Five Peace Pact as the only way to guarantee the peace of the world.

## FROM MONDAY TO TUESDAY

ON MONDAY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN boasted of the wonderful state of our freedoms today. But on Tuesday, in his letter to the Bar Association, he took a different tack.

This letter was an unwilling recognition by Truman of the growing uneasiness among the American people at what his Administration is doing. For, as his Justice Department has continued its roundups and its violations of the right of bail, more and more Americans have begun to ask just what is going on. Newspapers, labor leaders and liberals who are among the staunchest supporters of the Administration have begun to question the mass arrests, witchhunts and trampling on the Bill of Rights.

But Truman did not accept any responsibility for the terrible things that are taking place in our land at the hands of his own Department of Justice. He pretended that dangers are inherent in any "security" program and asked the Bar Association to help guard against them.

One proposal he made was quite in place and had been presented by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—that the Bar Association stand ready to defend the rights of political minorities. (The President put it: "including persons accused of such abhorrent crimes as conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force," etc. Truman consistently and evidently deliberately misquotes the Smith Act indictments which do not charge "conspiracy to overthrow" but "conspiracy to advocate.") He neglected to mention that the difficulty of progressives in obtaining counsel results from the hounding of attorneys by the Justice Department and Truman-appointed judges.

But the main burden of his letter was how "we can best strike the difficult balance between security and individual rights in these trying times." The fact is, the Administration's arrests and witchhunts have nothing to do with treason, espionage, force and violence and other things commonly associated with "security." They are based on advocating, speaking and writing in behalf of policies which run counter to the Administration's. No "balance" can possibly be struck between such persecutions and "individual rights" because these persecutions are aimed DIRECTLY at the Constitutional rights of individuals.

The whole program of persecution, in fact, is rooted in the Administration's war drive. Real security for our nation must be found in a program for peace.

Truman's recognition that the people are uneasy over his persecutions, should hearten all fighters for civil rights to renewed activity. Only the people can restore our Bill of Rights—not Truman who is leading the drive to destroy it.



# UE PARLEY ASKS TRUCE

(Continued from Page 3)  
cluded with a warning of a "Pearl Harbor."

Replying, president Albert Fitzgerald said:

"I don't think it was the purpose of this convention to care any more about Stalin than about Truman. We are raising our voices to influence the foreign policies of our country."

"The previous speaker said something about remembering Pearl Harbor. We say we don't like our country shaking hands with Germany or Japan. Russia was our ally during the war against Germany and Japan. We are trying to do everything we can to make Russia and America allies again."

"If Russia doesn't do her share, we will condemn her. But our first purpose is to get America to do what's right."

After the cheers for Fitzgerald died down, Fred Barrett, of Local 404 of which Lopez is a delegate, declared in behalf of the majority of the local's delegation that Lopez spoke only his personal opinion, that the majority of the delegation was fully in accord with the peace resolution, adding, "I don't think we have people in Westchester County wouldn't go along with its splendid purpose."

Earlier the convention passed a resolution vigorously denouncing U.S. negotiations for a military alliance with Franco Spain and demanded that all aid for Franco be stopped and diplomatic relations with him be broken off.

The convention devoted most of the morning to approval of and discussion on the fair practices report and the union's position on the National Negro Labor Council. That session was highlighted by the speech of Ernest Thompson, Negro leader and secretary of the UE's Fair Practices Department, which brought the delegates to their feet with a prolonged ovation. The session marked a new high in attention to the struggles for the rights for the Negro people.

Noting the scheduled convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, Oct. 27-28, and that some UE locals and districts supporting NNLC and are sending delegates, the resolution directed the UE's general executive board to designate "one or more representatives" to be "observers" at the Cincinnati convention.

The resolution declares that the UE "as a matter of self-interest believes that it is right and proper that Negro workers should and must play a more powerful role in the fight of the Negro people of America for first class citizenship based on economic, social and political equality."

The union declares its duty to "encourage" a movement of Negro workers in the labor movement for such a program.

The approved Fair Practices report is a comprehensive summary of the issues in the fight for Negro rights and resolves, with a series of 11 objectives, to strengthen the Fair Practices Department, widening of application of the "Model FEPC Clause" in all contracts; fight for an FEPC executive order in all levels or branches of government; full opportunities in apprenticeship training; greater activity for adequate housing for Negroes; anti-lynch, anti-polltax legislation; organization of southern workers in non-segregated locals and more vigor in a campaign against white-supremacy poison and anti-Semitism and attacks upon foreign born.

Thompson, in his speech, gave a number of examples in his own personal work to prove the contention that there is no problem involving Negro rights that cannot be met by a proper approach and discussion with the union's members. He showed how such problems were solved in locals with a predominantly southern white membership. The UE, he said, is now reaching a "new level" in the development of Negro-white unity. He warned that unless real unity is achieved with Negro workers, "there won't be a union."

Other resolutions directed wires of protest to Chicago's authorities for whitewash of the Cicero mobsters and indictment of their victims; protesting the moves to deport Harry Bridges, Mrs. William Sentner, wife of the UE leader; Anthony Cattano, former leader of Local 475 and others.

A resolution on political action calls for "independence" of any political party and notes that events have fully confirmed the UE's warning that the top officials of the CIO in making the organization a "tail to one party's kite" were leading labor to political disaster.

## Bill of Rights Rally In Cleveland Oct. 12

CLEVELAND.

A Freedom rally to mark the 160th anniversary of the Bill of Rights will be held Oct. 12 at the Hungarian Hall, 11123 Buckeye Ave., at 8 p.m.

Stanley Novak, former State Senator from Michigan, and Mrs. Pauline Taylor of Youngstown, churchwoman and fighter for peace, will be the main speakers.

## THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL

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Monday, September 24 — 8 P. M.

PIERCING THE ANGLO-AMERICAN IRON CURTAIN:

Analysis of the new Soviet publication NEWS

by DAVID GOLDWAY

Tuesday, September 25 — 8 P. M.

THE SMITH ACT AND THE RIGHT TO TEACH MARXISM

by DOXEY WILKERSON

Wednesday, September 26 — 8 P. M.

LATIN AMERICA: PAWN OF WALL STREET OR FORCE FOR PEACE

by ARMANDO ROMAN

Thursday, September 27 — 8 P. M.

AMERICA'S RACIST LAWS: WEAPON OF NATIONAL OPPRESSION

by HERBERT APTHEKER

Friday, September 28 — 8 P. M.

WHITE CHAUVINISM AND THE CONCEPT OF "RACE"

by ROSALIE BERRY

These lectures are offered to the public free of charge.

To be held at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

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## PEACEQUAKE!



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Reaction Failed of Its Aims in Greek Election

By CHRIS NICOLOPOULOS  
(He is editor of "Greek-American Tribune," published in New York City.)

GREECE, since her "liberation" in 1945, has had 29 governments, all of which represented the interests of the big capitalists. Their sole concern was to oppress the people and to promote the plans of the Anglo-American imperialists in order to make Greece an anti-Soviet bridgehead.

In 1946 they provoked a civil war which lasted three years and cost Greece in human life and destruction more than the war against the Italian invaders. During this period more than 2,000 democrats were condemned to death and hundreds executed; 30,000 were exiled or jailed and the largest parties of Greece—the Communist Party and the Agrarian Party—were outlawed. At the same time the people were subjected to the most ruthless economic hardships.

As a consequence, the Greek people are in dire poverty. During the 1950-51 period alone, the price of bread increased by 30 percent, and of basic food by 50 percent. It is estimated that close to a half million people are unemployed, out of a population of eight million.

THE GREEK RULERS are spending 45 percent of the national budget for war purposes; they have sent a battalion of 1,000 soldiers to Korea and have recently boasted that this figure will be doubled, which means that the contribution of Greece in manpower will be higher in proportion to her population than that of any other country.

The Greek people have not bowed their heads to the yoke of their oppressors. Workers, civil service employees, women, intellectuals have waged a hard struggle with strikes and other means, and frustrated the plans of their exploiters; what they wanted was a people's government.

CONFRONTED by the people's demands, the Americans and their stooges were forced to call for a general election. They did that, not to allow the people to elect a government of their choosing, but to impose an open dictatorship. The man they intended for this job was Gen. Alexander Papagos who many have compared with DeGaulle of France. Papagos' program was to bring to fruition the Athens-Belgrade-Ankara-Rome war axis and to place 700,000 Greek soldiers under Eisenhower's disposal.

The election was conducted according to the recent electoral system of France, which, as is known, favors the big parties. So far the incomplete counts show that Papagos' party came in first with 533,149 votes and 115 seats; second is the party of Plastiras with 364,875 and 75 seats; Venizelos (Liberal party) followed with 301,417 and 52 seats; the United Dem-



GEN. ALEXANDER PAPAGOS

ocratic Left which had as its main slogans "Peace, Democracy, Amnesty," received 173,175 and ten seats.

AS TO THE DENIAL of the right to vote, we have these confirmed facts: 100,000 civil servants were actually deprived of their vote because they could only vote in their home town; another 200,000 peasant refugees did not have the right to vote in the cities where they live since they were forcibly evacuated from their villages during the period of the civil war. Furthermore, 30,000 political prisoners in exile were not permitted to vote, although they had been allowed to vote in the election 1950. Thus over 300,000 people—one-seventh of the voters—were deprived of their political rights and consequently EDA was also deprived of votes because it is absolutely certain that the overwhelming majority of these laborers would have voted for it. In addition, we must take into consideration those democrats who didn't vote because they lacked identification cards and the women who were denied the right to vote.

EDA received more votes than in 1950. Last year, the Left entered the election with the support of the Right Socialist Party of Professor Svolos and received 163,000 votes; this year it received 173,175 without such support.

THE UNITED Democratic Left received 13 percent of the total vote and elected ten deputies, among whom are General S. Sarafis, commander-in-chief of the Greek Resistance Army (ELAS); M. Glezos, Resistance hero, who tore down the Nazi swastika from the Acropolis, and T. Ambatielos, maritime union leader. All of these elected deputies are in exile or in jail, some of them are condemned to death, not for any crime, but for their democratic ideas.

Other observations of the elections are: Plastiras' party increased its vote in comparison to the 1950 election; this is due to the fact that he included in his platform the

granting of general amnesty, which is one of the people's most pressing demands, and many democrats were afraid to cast their vote for EDA.

THE PARTIES of the ultra royalist Tsaldaris, and the Social Democrat Papandreou, were wiped out; the former merely elected two deputies, including himself, in contrast to 62 in 1950, and the latter was not elected at all. The same goes for some other extreme royalist parties, and of Svolos' Socialist Party, which refused to cooperate with the United Democratic Left.

The third conclusion is that the crisis of monarcho-fascism and of American domination, was not only not solved, but, on the contrary, was further deepened. Since the failure of the establishment of a Papagos dictatorship, American Ambassador Peurifoy is trying to form a "coalition" government, with Papagos-Venizelos, or with Venizelos-Plastiras parties. However it is evident that he is failing in this efforts, because, according to the reports from Athens, a great deal of mistrust prevails among Papagos-Venizelos-Plastiras. In short, the crisis is so great that Peurifoy is thinking of giving the orders for new elections with the majority system in force in order to secure the establishment of a Papagos dictatorship.

The Greek people's earnest desire for peace, democracy and amnesty will only be achieved by the establishment of a democratic people's government, and not by machinations of Peurifoy-Papagos-Venizelos-Plastiras clique.

## what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB presents Jean Renoir's American masterpiece "The Southerner." Greater than Renoir's "The River." 111 W. 88th St.—3 showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

LOWER EAST SIDE'S biggest social event of the season! Gala dance, with Almas Tropicales, 6-piece band and Johnny Vasquez and his trio, Sat., Sept. 22, 8:30 p.m., 88 Clinton St., 2nd fl. Sub. 75c men, 50c women. Auspices ALP 4th A.D. South.

## SUNDAY

Bronx

"I VISITED THE SOVIET UNION." An eye-witness account by Leon Strauss. Sunday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. Entertainment. 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Donation 49c.

Coming

TIX FOR ANNUAL FALL DANCE of Veterans of Lincoln Brigade available at 23 W. 26th St. MU 3-5097 and bookshops.

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Weekend Worker: Thursday at 4 p.m.



## CONGRESSIONAL REPORTERS REJECT MOVE TO BAN TASS

WASHINGTON.—The standing committee of Congressional news reporters rejected Thursday night a proposal that Tass, Soviet news agency, be denied press gallery privileges.

"Principles of a free press cannot be upheld by abridging them," the five-man committee said in a statement. It governs administration of the press galleries for both House and Senate.

The suggestion to ban Tass employees from the galleries came from the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which first advanced the plan Sept. 5.

In a brief released by the ASNE's Washington committee tonight, the society sought to prove that Tass falls within gallery rules prohibiting admission of newsmen employed by "... any foreign government or any representative thereof."

ASNE claimed Tass-men are in fact Soviet government workers. The standing committee statement—which it urged Tass to publish in full—said, however, that admission of foreign newsmen to the press galleries is consistent with American concepts of free speech and press.

"Traditionally, the standing committee has accepted the credentials of foreign applicants when satisfied that they are boni fide representatives of the press of their country," the committee said.

"This practice has been followed regardless of whether or not these (news) agencies have been controlled, influenced, or subsidized by their governments."

The committee also said it did

not feel it would be "fulfilling its responsibilities" by holding a referendum of all gallery members on the subject, as suggested by ASNE.

### War Casualty

DETROIT.—Steel to kill our sons and daughters and the children of Korea—yes. But steel to build the schools we need—no. That's the essence of a story released by Detroit School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau.

Dondineau revealed that government failure to allocate steel and other "critical materials" has forced a halt in 11 school-building projects designed to meet the huge increase in school enrollment, the need for smaller classes and more teachers.

Money for the construction projects, which would create some 200 new classrooms, was secured through 8½-mill additional taxes voted two years ago.

### Summer Ends This Sunday

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Naval Observatory announced this summer will officially end and fall will start precisely at 4:38 p.m., EDT, this Sunday.

That is the moment at which the sun will cross the celestial equator for the autumn equinox. The occasion usually comes on Sept. 21 or Sept. 22.

Daylight saving time will end in most localities the following Sunday.

## Cicero

(Continued from Page 1)  
veteran's groups while indicting three Negroes, one an attorney and NAACP leader, plus a man who allegedly distributed Communist literature three weeks after that mad orgy of anti-Negro violence, is an insult flung in the face of every decent American, Negro or white.

"That bloodstained night of terror in Cicero, where 7,000 hoodlums ran amuck while police stood idly by," Patterson charged, "shocked the world. But the grand jury's action Friday is even more shocking. In this whitewash, the world now sees the indecent depths to which the government's policy of jimcrow terror goes. It is a warning to the colored peoples of the earth and to the democratic peoples of Western Europe that U. S. policy is dedicated to white supremacist genocide and race-murder unequalled since Hitler's anti-Semitic regime."

Referring to the indictment of a Cicero police chief on grounds that, were he brought to trial, would not result in a jail sentence, Patterson added: "This is indeed a crowning slap at American democracy. When a public servant whose duty is to protect the rights of citizens is thus boldly let free, how much more secure do private individuals bent on violence now feel?"

"The Civil Rights Congress," Patterson concluded, "demands of Illinois that the guilty be punished. Otherwise Illinois authorities must stand convicted in the eyes of the world—and with them the conscience of America—of complicity in that terrible Cicero hate-orgy. CRC urges every American to reverse this insult by writing and wiring Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Springfield, Ill., demanding he free the innocent and punish the guilty."

## PSC Ends Hearing On Phone Hikes

ALBANY.—The State Public Service Commission has ended nearly seven months of hearings on an application by the New York Telephone Co., for a \$57,000,000 rate increase.

The commission did not indicate when a decision will be announced. The commission opened the hearings last March 1, after the telephone company petitioned for a rate boost of \$44,000,000. Five months later the company raised its rate increase request to \$57,000,000, saying "that the additional revenue was needed to meet increasing costs."

Should the PSC grant the rate increase, it would mean adding 75 cents a month to residential phone bills upstate, except in rural areas where the increase would be one dollar.

## 15 Youths

(Continued from Page 1)  
and the subway.

They have attended several ballet and opera performances at the Bolsho, as well as the theater. During their tour of the conservatory the Americans saw how workers and peasants' children in all the different republics are given every opportunity to acquire the highest training and education.

"Wherever we went," Charles White declared, "the young people of all ages stressed one thing. They want peace and friendship. The delegation expects to spend three weeks touring the Soviet Union."

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## Medic Trust Maps Alliance With Wall St.

WASHINGTON.  
A medical magazine has let the cat out of the bag on a bigger and "better" alliance of American Medical Association lobbyists with ultra-reactionary big business interests to dominate the national elections in 1952.

Medical Economics, the magazine that goes to most U. S. doctors, tell the story in its July issue. The Committee for the Nation's Health, an independent organization of physicians fighting for national health insurance against the AMA, warned the article means that AMA's participation in the national campaign last year was "only the beginning."

"Various professions and industries are ready to band together in a massive election year campaign," the magazine said, "against all forms of state socialism." The AMA definition of socialism is anything that might smack of decent medical care for low-income groups or progress on the economic front.



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# Set Month-long Fight On Rent Hikes, H. C. of L.

THE ENDLESS SPIRALLING of living costs has spurred consumer groups to demand an end to the outrageous profiteering by food monopolies. On top of the excessive meat prices that already exist, the government this week permitted wholesalers to boost retail beef prices two cents a pound.

From the office of the New York State Rent Commission came news that 20,000 rent boosts, averaging 13 percent, were permitted from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Since May 1, this same office has granted 91 percent of the landlord applications for increases, totalling 273,308 throughout the state.

A full-scale program to combat the High Cost of Living was be-

gun by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils demanding the defeat of the Capehart amendment which permits additional price boosts at the expense of workers' living standards.

A STREET CAMPAIGN of petition signatures, postcards to President Truman, delegations to Congressmen, local Assemblymen and Senators will be highlighted during the month of September 15 to October 15.

Tenants facing eviction from eight "emergency" housing projects, inhabited by 8,000 veterans' families, carried their fight to City Hall this week. Bearing stacks of petitions the delegation called on

Mayor Impellitteri to revoke the City Housing Authority decision, or "face a fight to the finish." Spokesmen told a Mayor's aide that "there aren't enough marshals to throw us into the streets."

According to state law, the eight projects are due for complete demolition by 1954. The city plans a piecemeal eviction program.

THE MANHATTAN Tenant Council offered documented proof of wholesale rent boosts, despite landlord failure to provide necessary services. Tenant leaders also presented the city's Department of Housing and Buildings with evidence showing violation on the books for years with correction.

Immediate inspection of defective stoves and fridges will also be demanded of the Department of Housing and Buildings. Although the city's Health Department is engaged in an educational program on defective appliances which are causing needless deaths, the administration has failed to act seriously against Consolidated-Edison and greedy landlords responsible for the mounting death toll.

AN ACT-NOW PROGRAM was evolved at a consumer rally last week to fight proposed higher costs in food, rent, taxes, subway fares, postal and utility rates. More than 110 delegates from all parts of the city stressed the need for consistent activity on the price front. Wall Street's war program was blamed for skyrocketing living costs for the people and record-breaking profits for the trusts.

The rally accepted a program which called for price roll-backs to June, 1950 levels, meatless Tuesdays and Thursdays from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, delegations to elected officials, and a broad postcard and letter campaign to price and housing officials.

## FRENCH UNIONS

### RAP LOW PAY LEVEL

PARIS (ALN).—All the major labor organizations of France have denounced as inadequate the 20,000 franc (\$57.50) minimum monthly wage fixed by the Plevin government. The new order amounts to an hourly minimum of 100 francs (28¢ cents). The General Confederation of Labor, largest labor group in the country, renewed its demand for a 135 franc (37 cents) hourly minimum and called on other labor groups, including Force Ouvriere and the Catholic DFTC, also voiced sharp dissatisfaction with the price increases granted on basic materials by the government, which said the rise was necessary because of increase in im-

## FIGHT GAS TAX

DETROIT (FP).—Both AFL and CIO are backing the drive to put to referendum vote the 1½ cent a gallon increase in the gas tax put over by the Republican legislature.

## HALT THE DEFAMERS

Who call Peace Un-American For the Right to Advocate Peace. Come to

TOWN HALL 123 West 43rd Street

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# ALP Centers Drive to Elect Negro Candidates

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE BIGGEST ELECTION development this year is the nomination of two Negroes for major office on the American Labor Party slate. The candidacies of Jacques Isler,

prominent Negro attorney, for Supreme Court Justice in the First District (Manhattan and the Bronx), and Capt. Hugh M. Mulzac for Borough President of Queens, is a challenge to the jimcrow policies of the two major political machines that is having a deep effect among the Negro people.

No Negro has ever sat on the Supreme Court bench in New York and no Negro has ever held an elective office in Queens or sat on the Board of Estimate. This white supremacy grip on New York City by the bi-partisan Wall Street bloc can be broken by a tremendous surge of electoral protest from the Negro and independent-minded white voter.

ISLER'S CANDIDACY, promoted by the Non-Partisan Committee to Elect a Negro to the Supreme Court, brings the struggle of the Negro masses and the fight for democratic rights generally, smack up against the most ruthless foe of civil liberties in this election fight. He is Irving H. Saypol, ex-U.S. Attorney General and who was rewarded for his savage assaults on the rights of Communists, trade union leaders and workingclass spokesmen during his persecution of Smith Act victims, with a Tammany-Dewey nomination for the Supreme Court.

In Isler's campaign the people have a rich opportunity to answer the Smith Act, the Saypols, the Tammany and Republican supremacists and the whole war-drive hysteria of the bi-partisan machines. The ALP is organizing a vigorous fight to elect Isler and this campaign promises to be one of the most dramatic in the November race.

SIMILARLY IN QUEENS where the corrupt political bosses of both parties have been having a field day for years, the fight against white supremacy is reaching a new high in electoral activity. Capt. Mulzac, the first Negro skipper in World War II, whose ship, the Booker T. Washington, established maritime records in hauling cargo for our allies over-

## Don't Forget To Register

Registration for the November election begins Monday, Sept. 24, throughout the city. Polls will open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30 p.m. There will be two days for registration this week, the other registration days taking place in October.

Here is the schedule:

Monday, Sept. 24 and Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 3, Thursday, Oct. 4, and Friday, Oct. 5, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 6 from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

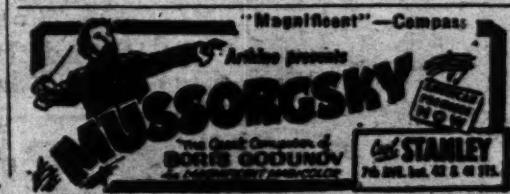
seas without loss of men or munition, is campaigning on a platform of peace and democracy.

He has already startled the clubhouse hacks with an astute program for lowered taxes on small homeowners, a transit and school program, and an appeal for united struggle against the utility monopolies. His sound understanding of local problems has aroused great interest in the borough.

With Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for President of the City Council, as standard bearer, the Labor Party campaign, rolling to high gear, may throw the jitters into the Democratic-Republican-Liberal gang before many more weeks have passed.

## LIVING COSTS UP SHARPLY IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (ALN).—Government figures reveal that the cost of living in the Federal District here rose 23.24 percent from January, 1950 to May, 1951. Largest increase was in rents, which shot up 103 percent. Food rose 13 percent, clothing 9 percent, medicines 3 percent, fuels 5 percent and transport 6 percent.



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Negro Youth Leader for Freedom and Peace, Convicted on Frame-up

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# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 23, 1951

SECTION 2



## War or Peace for America?

**M**ANY signposts identify the road on which the people of the United States are being led. Some begin with the big word, "WARNING," and end: "WAR AHEAD!" Others proclaim that it is not too late to avoid the abyss. "For Peace," they say, "Turn Left!"

Can the signposts be believed? The annual average of 35,000 fatalities from auto accidents in the United States shows that many people grow indifferent to warnings. But should not their fate be an object lesson? Can we ordinary people afford to ignore the political signposts which now recur with increasing frequency?

The day before yesterday the warning sign appeared near the unilateral alliance which the Truman Administration formed with Franco. Yesterday, it stood on the site of San Francisco, where Truman sealed an alliance with Yoshida. Today, it comes into view at Washington and Ottawa, where Truman will consummate his marriage with Adenauer.

Do these warning signs mislead us? Truman and Acheson and Dulles claim they are merely building up the strength of our country, so that we can "balance" the strength of the Soviet Union and avert war. "Peace through

*The warning signs are there. From the road of peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union—the basis of our victory in World War II—Washington has led the country to open hostility and war provocations, to collaboration with the fascists. The road to peace is there. But we have to direct the men in the driver's seat to take it.*

By JOHN PITTMAN

strength!" they cry. Who is right? These men in the driver's seat, or the signs saying "War Ahead?"

Think back a moment! There was once a signpost in Manchuria, 1931, marked "War Ahead." And another in Ethiopia, 1934. And a third in the Rhineland. And they came more frequently—Austria, Spain, Munich. Many people amongst us seemed indifferent then. They pooh-pooed the warnings. They seemed deaf to all entreaties—even after Hitler hurled 250 divisions across the frontiers of the Soviet Union. Then came Pearl Harbor.

Now again we have been traveling fast and far, and the warning signs have confronted us in Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, on the site of the North Atlantic Alliance, and in Korea. Do we dare to ignore them longer?

How far we have come! From the period of peaceful co-existence and wartime collaboration with the Soviet Union—the basis of our victory over the fascists—to the period of open hostility and war provocations against the Socialist countries and collaboration with the fascists.

Yes, collaboration with the fascists,

and more. The Truman-Dulles leadership not only collaborates with the worst enemies of the people of the United States; it subsidizes and rearms them. The loathsome Franco, whose victory in 1939—achieved with the aid of Wehrmacht and Fascist Legion, and of "non-intervention" by Daladier, Chamberlain and Roosevelt—completed the fascist encirclement of France and paved the way to Munich—this monster is now being supported and rearmed by the tax-funds filched from our pockets. The Japanese militarists, the very ones who carried out the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, are now being supplied with the means to carry out other Pearl Harbor attacks—with monies from the same source. The Nazi murderers and butchers, the perpetrators of the Malmédy massacre, the artists of the gas-van and the crematorium—these "new friends" of the people of the United States are being reorganized into a West German Wehrmacht of 24 infantry divisions and two and a half armored divisions, and you and I, the ordinary people, pay the expenses.

Well might we pause and ask: what madness is this? For it is madness to believe the savage, ruthless foes of yesterday can become our selfless, devoted allies of tomorrow. Can we ordinary people ever trust such "allies," when we

(Continued on Magazine Page 3)



# World of Labor

## Wanted: A Candidate For the CIO Presidency

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STORY that Philip Murray wants to give up the presidency of the CIO has released a tremendous amount of gossip, guesses and predictions on the likely successor. We, in line with a long-established tradition, will not indulge in guesses or try shot-in-the-dark "predictions." But there are, of course, some fundamental aspects to this problem that are worth discussing.

First, Murray, as far as is known, has only declared his intention to drop the CIO presidency. He will hold on to the equally important post of president of the steel union and control of its more than a fifth of voting strength in the CIO. Second, Murray threatened to quit the post at least once before for reasons of health. But it proved to be his way of obtaining additional powers in the CIO, especially to fight the left, and he continued in the presidency for five years after that.

Third, the differences in the CIO today do not express themselves clearly on ideological grounds, but internal strife has increased to some serious proportions, especially within certain of the major unions, notably auto, steel and textile and between CIO affiliates mainly through cutthroat jurisdictional disputes. The jockeying for support among candidates for Murray's post will undoubtedly speed the jelling of group lines within the CIO.

Fourth, the main contending forces for high post



and the likely control of the CIO that the post carries, are the steel and auto unions, each with a million members. Both have about half the membership and unquestionably a decisive voting control over the CIO. The leaderships of those two unions also represent roughly the division in the CIO. Murray centers around himself mainly the "pure and simple" not very political tendency and a much closer support of the Catholic hierarchy than most labor leaders enjoy. Reuther is mainly surrounded by staffers of some "socialist" tradition and attracts his support largely through a leftist-sounding political and "social" appeal. Both Reuther and Murray have won high praise among the employers they deal with.

As it appears now, Murray could virtually dictate a replacement for himself and through him practically run the CIO, while nominally only president of the steel union. That policy doesn't always work. It didn't when John L. Lewis advanced Murray as a replacement for himself in 1941. It could also happen that the clash between the two big unions may be so sharp and threatening to the CIO that a compromise would be reached on someone from a smaller union or one not even mentioned by the speculators. Or steel may name the head and auto may get the secretary-treasurer with Jim Carey eased out to be fulltime over his IUE.

But there is one very important and probably the basic factor that most speculators have not taken into account; the fact that the CIO is not really an independent labor body. It has not been since its leadership undertook to tie it to the Truman Administration, especially the State Department. The CIO machinery, especially at the top, was so completely tied hand and foot to the administration, especially since 1948 that it went as far as to expel unions with nearly a fifth of

its membership and spent millions of dollars in efforts to destroy them, because they didn't want to become a labor front for the Truman foreign policy.

The Truman Administration, therefore, becomes an important party to the selection of a successor to Murray and its political fortunes and the State Department's considerations abroad, become very important factors in this business. The State Department would probably consider it a misfortune if someone took the job who is not too "appreciative" of foreign policy or not strong enough to whip the CIO in line for it.

The State Department's hand is especially evident in the strong current among the speculators for Walter Reuther or Jacob Ptofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as likely successors of Murray. The latter is now head of the CIO's international affairs department. This doesn't mean that the State Department will have it its way. But its influence should not be underestimated.

There are, of course, far weightier considerations when so important a post as the CIO presidency is to be filled. One who is a unionist first, would reason that the man most likely to symbolize a revival of militancy, independence and unity in the CIO should fill the post. It would seem that the CIO needs a president who could restore the spirit of '36 and the conditions for a reunion with the expelled unions that retain more than 600,000 members, despite raids.

But such are not the considerations in the backrooms where the matter is being decided and there seems no one in the running for Murray's post who could symbolize such new day for the CIO.

Anyway, all the speculation about the matter may be just a waste. Phil Murray may "yield" to "mass pressure" and consent to reelection "for the good of the country."

# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## Letter on Overtime Hits Nail on Head

NEW YORK.

Editor, The Worker:

During the latter part of August, Immigration agents unleashed a wave of terror against the Greek seamen. In order to conduct the mass arrests that took place, the immigration authorities called about 100 additional agents to New York from other parts of the country. One hundred and fifty Greek seamen have been arrested to date with arrests continuing daily in New York, Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

This campaign is connected with the policy of the Greek shipowner of having a ready supply of cheap labor for their ships. The working conditions on the Greek ships are intolerable! Food is of the worst quality, with the result that most of the Greek seamen suffer from stomach ailments. On many ships Greek seamen work 10 to 12 hours daily without overtime pay. Despite the fact that prices in Greece for the basic necessities of living are higher than in the U. S., Greek seamen get only one-quarter the wages paid American seamen (\$80 to \$90 a month for Greek seamen as compared with \$250 to \$300 a month for American seamen).

Greek seamen are protesting and refusing to continue under these miserable working conditions and low pay. They are demanding a 40 percent increase in their basic pay and better working conditions aboard the ships. Under the leadership and direction of their militant union, the OENO, they have succeeded in winning their demands on a number of ships.

Whenever the seamen complain, the captains threaten to discharge them and report them to the Immigration authorities for deportation to Greece. Despite this intimidation, however, many of the men prefer to leave the ship rather than to accept the intolerable conditions offered them. When they leave the ship they are constantly hounded and threatened with deportation to Greece. A number of them have been arrested and are being held on Ellis Island until they can raise the overwhelming sum, for them, of \$1,000 to \$2,000 bail which is required for their release. Thus, they are forced to return to the ships where they are again at the mercy of the shipowners. The following words of the Captain of the Greek ship, Midget, who told his Norfolk Port Captain, "These mass arrests by the Immigration are very good for us because my men are now afraid to quit their jobs," speak for themselves.

A SEAMAN.

## RIGHT INTO WORKERS' HOMES

(The following is reprinted from the Waterfront Worker, published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

Families of waterfront workers are being swindled of thousands of dollars annually by unscrupulous insurance companies and door-to-door peddlers of shoddy "household appliances" according to statements by some of the very men who work the house-to-house racket in South Philadelphia. One insurance collector described his racket this way: "My company issues books to the policy holders and every payment I collect is supposed to be entered in the book. Sometimes the sucker doesn't have the book handy. In that case I just take the money and give a receipt out if a ten cent receipt pad. Next time I go to collect I ask for the book. I tell the customer she owes two payments. When she protests that she paid I show her that no such payment is entered in the book. I collect again and that money goes into my pocket. I've got another angle, too. Somebody has a slight accident, or gets sick, and puts in a claim with me. When I bring the money, I hold out five or ten dollars. They never know the difference. Sure, my boss knows about this. We work together. He beats me on my commissions, and I have to make it up by beating the suckers."

Poor Negro working families are the heaviest losers in the insurance swindles. Insurance companies have made millions out of cancelled policies which were cancelled when a victim failed to make a payment due to unemployment. And although the Negro people compose a large percentage of policy-holders, no Negro collectors are employed, and the Metropolitan Co., which collects premiums from thousands of Negroes refuses to permit Negroes to rent houses in the company's New York project, Stuyvesant Town. All the big companies have amassed millions on the misery of working class policy holders, and have paid out very little in claims to such people.

The billion-dollar companies beat their victims out of plenty of claims. People who sign up for cheap insurance should read the whole policy very carefully before committing themselves. Be sure it provides benefits for the simple illnesses and accidents most likely to happen. Otherwise, you may find you get nothing when laid up with pneumonia or some other common illness. Be sure the policy covers accidents in the home and on the job, and that the amount payable will really be enough for doctor and hospital bills. Then, if you make a claim and have money coming, demand payment by check direct

from the company office, and accept no cash or personal checks from "collectors." And don't let any agent talk you into paying him a "commission." He's trying to rob you.

All insurance companies under the capitalist system are out to rob you, and you must be alert to prevent it as much as possible. Only under Socialism will you really be protected, when every worker will be amply provided for in sickness or old age. In the meantime, the only real non-profit organization providing insurance security for its members, the International Workers' Order, is being attacked as "subversive," and threatened with destruction. The Wall Street gang in control of our government is not interested in your welfare. It protects only the profits of big business.

Next to the house-to-house insurance racket, the door-to-door "canvasser" of shoddy "household appliances" is the

## Cheated in the Home

LEXINGTON, Ky.

Editor Shop News:

Although homes, farms and restaurants are not shops they are today the scenes of greater exploitation than any shop or factory. Today the term baby sitter is but an euphemism whereby a young domestic is made to feel superior to the household "help" and cheated out of the greater part of her just wages. It is not unusual for young girls of sixteen or thereabouts to work all day, five or six days a week for five or ten dollars a week—cleaning up the house or apartment, washing dishes and cooking one or two meals as well as caring for one and even three or four small children. In quite a few cases the hours and work certainly outweigh the wages. And during summer vacations girls as young as thirteen are induced to do maids work—usually more than a regular maid will do—for a pittance, by calling it baby sitting.

And how about the racket whereby during rush hours especially on Saturday nights girls otherwise regularly employed, work in certain restaurants for tips and maybe a meal—and opportunities to make dates. That practice is commoner than you would think unless you investigated.

And how about the women and children who work as extra field hands in certain areas during harvest time for certain crops? Often they do not receive anything like customary wages, but are expected to do as much work. Like the baby setter-domestic and extra help in restaurants they often consider it a special favor and have no idea what their labor is worth, or in no position to quibble.

L. E.

next most profitable swindle. Table lamps, electric iron, cleaners, pots and pans, and all sorts of dime store gadgets are sold by peddler trained in the art of misrepresentation by the big "mail-order" outfits. These articles are usually of very poor quality, and can be bought cheaper at Market Street or South Street stores. A recent check on "household front area showed prices to average 30 percent higher than in the stores.

## Greek Seamen's Fight Here and in Greece

NEW YORK

Editor, The Worker:

The letter on overtime from a U. S. Steel worker in the August 26 issue really hits the nail on the head. I work in an unorganized shop where opportunism is rampant. Each worker (it's an all-male, lily-white shop), is "straining at the bit," so to speak till the fall season comes, for then we will leave overtime.

Meanwhile some workers are holding down evening jobs till then. But as the steelworker pointed out, it's not the overtime we should strive for, but for higher wages.

I have spoken to workers in other industries on this question of overtime. Very often workers comment, "I'd rather eat a bit less than spend what I get on overtime-plus on doctor bills," referring of course to the accidents and fatigue that accompany overtime.

A worker learning a trade really gets a raw deal, some workers don't realize when they are getting training in the shop (especially young workers) what goes on. Some say, well, I'll get my training now and make my money later, even though a trainee job pays so little.

I guarantee that I eat as much food, and need as much clothes as a trained worker doing my job. Though I don't know precision work, I turn out as much on my machine as does an experienced worker.

The pitfall many trainees fall into is that they agree with the boss that he is giving them an education, something they can always use, so why ask for more when you are just starting since the training is as good as gold. But training isn't an odd billion we carry with us to eternity. It enables us to enter production (at certain level) and from what we produce we line the bosses' pockets with gold. The bosses are only helping themselves.

So if you are learning a trade you really get the "business." Once again I have to comment on the good job of clarification of overtime versus wage increases by that steel worker.

Sincerely,

A MACHINIST TRAINEE.



# A Negro Unionist's Answer

Thomas J. Coleman, United Public Workers business agent, was "fingering" by city officials for his militant leadership of Detroit garbage collectors in their fight last fall against a lockout. Workers eventually won a 10-cent pay hike, but Coleman was hauled before Detroit's loyalty board. Following are excerpts from his testimony which won him acquittal.

**I** AM glad to have this chance. I have longed for this a long time. I don't know in my whole life as I ever suffered as much as I have in these months, but I was consoled by one idea: that if I can make you understand what makes me tick, if I can make you five men understand what is inside of me, what went into my making—if I can make you understand how Negroes feel, then I think something good will come out of it.



First of all, I think you picked the right man. I think I am typical of the average Negro. I am not a Ph. D. I got a little more than a school education. On that score I get in the category, middle strata, you might say.

I came to Detroit in '25 and the job I got was with the city garbage collectors. I first worked paving streets. There, too, I fit in with the average Negro.

## TELLS OF CHILDHOOD IN THE SOUTH

My profession, working for the city 25 years, you might say it is like that of a tumble bug. I am the guy that throws the dirt around.

In the human business we were judged as insects. That has been my job. And insects, even tumble bugs, don't like to be stepped on. I think I have got, as most Negroes should have, a place in this thing. That is where I stand.

First, I come from Memphis. I want to give you my background, and I am not saying this to be funny. When I was nine or ten years old I went away from home with Jimmy, another Negro boy. We wandered into a more northern section of Memphis. There was a little park. There was a group of white boys playing in this park and there was a little wade pond.

## THE LITTLE HOUSE IN ROMULUS

Jim and I walked over in this hot summer. The boys were splashing water on us, and we would run. We were having a nice time. After a while a big policeman started running toward us saying, "Get the hell out of here." None of the white boys ran. I ran, but before I could get out of the park, that man caught me, kicked me and shoved me. He almost stood me on my head. I fell out in the middle of the sidewalk.

First of all, I didn't know what happened. I don't know today why he did it. Some people say because you are black. I don't think that is enough rea-

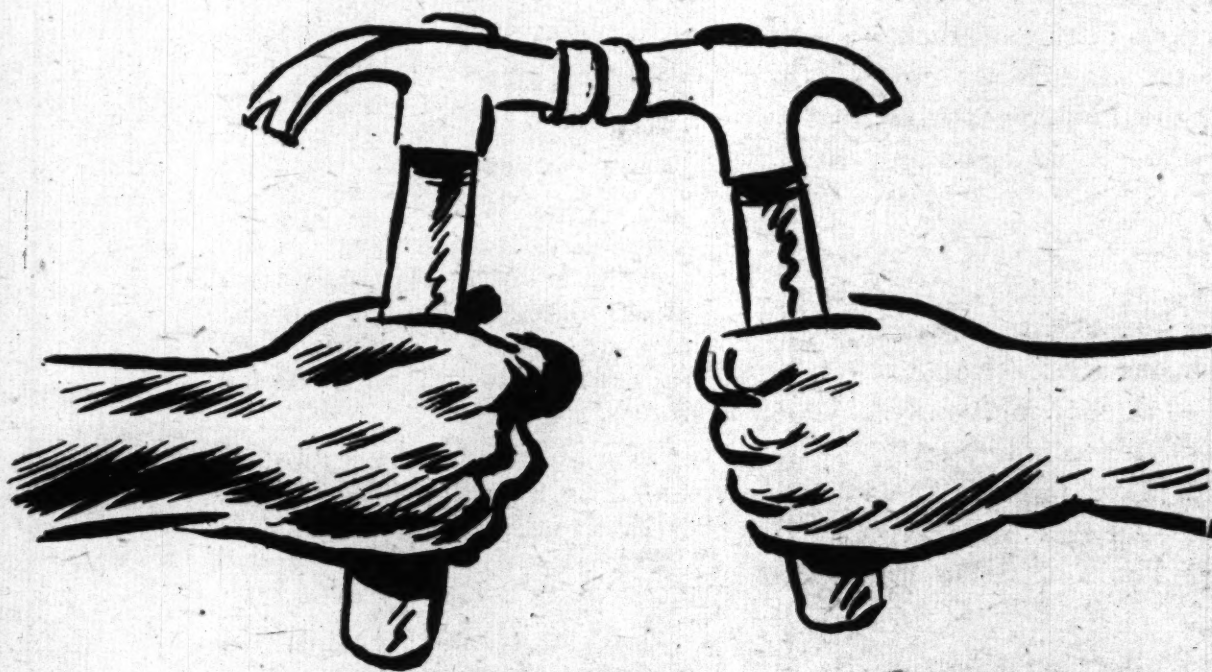


son, but that thing burned in me. It stuck with me all my life.

I want to tell you about my little house in Romulus. There is something that happened there that I think you ought to know. Out of that whole community one of the sweetest things happened and your honor, I wouldn't swap that little shanty... I don't know where you live now. I used to pick up your

garbage. That little shanty I wouldn't swap for the house you live in, and it must be a little better than the one on Warrington where I picked up your garbage.

I was hammering away there one evening to get the house up. A fellow walked over and looked at me for a while, and said, "You want to get that thing ready in a couple of weeks so you



can move in?"

I looked at him. He was a white man I wouldn't know his name. But he says, "I am on welfare. I am not working." He says, "You are trying so hard, I will help you."

He took his hammer and got in there and helped build that house and would not let me give him a penny. I hauled second-hand lumber with a model A Ford and built that house. When I drove the last nail in the roof, we propped up on the top of the house and this white man who had lived in the South previously, he and I became quite friendly. The day the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, he and I were fixing to throw our hammers off. You have some ceremony when you get through building your house, so we clicked our hammers and threw them off the roof.

I was sitting on the roof with a white man whom I learned to respect and he too respected me.

## TWO MEN BUILD ANOTHER HOUSE

If that could happen in this country, you wouldn't have to be afraid. Our relationship has fairly ended now. But I forced him to let me help him build a house, and only two carpenters, just me and this fellow, and on Christmas of the next year he and I sat on the top of his roof and clicked our hammers again, in a white community...

I will tell you why, further it is clear to me. My children were quite young when we went out there. The first stove I had was a potbelly, and that stove wouldn't stay hot overnight. In the morning the kids would get up and run out and they would all crowd around that little stove. The little boy—he is 17 now—he was about six or seven. They beat him to the stove and would crowd him out. Being smaller than the other fellows, he would get down lower and would shove his way to that stove.

I was there one morning and the big boy says, "Make Lloyd stop pushing; he is going to make me burn myself." So Lloyd said, "Move over there."

That morning stuck with me. I thought it typified what I as a tumble bug want—as a loyal person, you may say.

## GO TO WAR AGAINST JIMCROW!

All I want you to do is move over. All the Negro wants is you to move over.

I say this: if in America, if in the country I love, the country I would die for any day, if there is ever a warm morning—if these conditions we suffer can once be removed, I will say to you and for all, "Thank God, it will be a warm morning."

I am not bitter. I am not anti-American, but I think it is the duty of you men—and mind there is nothing greater in the world you can do at this time—to help bring about a warm morning so there won't have to be no crowding.

And I say this—find me innocent or guilty, I am going to scramble and push and fight with everything I feel is not against the law of the land to bring about that warm morning.

Whatever your verdict is, try to do something on this front that I am asking you men to go to war on—jimcrowism, segregation, racial hatred. In other words, help bring the warm morning stove. If you don't, I am going to keep shoving. I am going to keep pushing.

I hate to finish because there is a lot in my heart.

# War or Peace for America, Which?

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) know full well they hoped and tried to destroy our lives and national independence? We have the unforgettable proof of their intention. It is written large in the history books, but larger in the hearts of childless mothers and fatherless children.

Should we not look longer at those other signposts on the road we're traveling—the signs saying "For Peace, Turn Left!" Should we not at least try this other road before there is no way left for turning?

"Turn Left," says the sign, meaning negotiate a settlement with the Soviet Union and China. There are no non-negotiable issues.

Do we wish an immediate improvement of our living standards—a slash in taxes and a drop in prices and rents that will add from \$500 to \$1,000 more to our pay envelopes? A negotiated settlement with the socialist world will give it to us.

Do we wish more schools, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, nurseries, low-rent

apartments? A negotiated settlement with the socialist world is the way to get them.

Do we wish security in our jobs and homes and social circles against the witchhunt, loyalty probe and midnight raid by the political police? Do we wish the full restoration of the Bill of Rights and its extension to all of the peoples of our multi-national country? Do we wish to live out our lives in peace? The way to all these things is peaceful co-existence with the socialist world.

This is that other way pointed out by the signposts. Jacob Malik's plea for a truce in Korea, President Slivernik's appeal to Truman and the Congress, Andrei Gromyko's alternate plan for a genuine peace treaty with Japan, Premier Stalin's oft-repeated overtures for an understanding with the Truman Administration—this other road is wide open, and paved the whole way.

To take it, we have but to direct the men in the driver's seat, and compel them to obey.



## As We See It

### We Must Change Our Course— The Waterfall Sounds Closer

By MILTON HOWARD

OUR COUNTRY IS LIKE some passenger-packed boat whose skipper is calling crazily for greater speed, steering wildly from side to side. All the while the roar of the approaching rapids is heard, signaling the approach of the dreadful falls over which lies disaster.

Many of the passengers are getting frightened. They are looking out of the windows, wondering what the men up on the bridge have in mind anyway. They see the trees moving past them faster all the time, and it seems to them that the ship is beginning to get out of control. They hear the roar of the falls on the air cutting through the boom of the drummer and the screams of the trumpets and saxes, and they notice that the captain has a mad-looking general beside him.

The noise-makers who say "we are having a wonderful time" are drinking liquor like fish, taking shots of dope, their eyes cloudy with hatred and fear. They hypnotize themselves with the chanting of an incantation in which one hears the words "the free world" and "sudden peace would wreck the economy."

Occasionally, someone looks up from the revelry, brushes aside the cobwebs from his eyes, and shouts joyously "We have a new fantastic weapon that will save us, for it can kill, kill, kill."



AND THERE IS NO SHORTAGE of philosophers and poets, editors and statesmen, to tell the frightened passengers that it is their "human condition" to be shoved over the cliff into the stormy death of the falls. They tell the people that it is to save their "human dignity" and their "western civilization" that they must allow themselves to be hurled into the rapids leading to the awful drop below. If they were to stop the statesmen's crazy screaming and were to reverse the course of the ship to peace and safety, they would be damning their souls with "appeasement" and they would be "dupes of the Moscow line."

TO OUR SHAME AS AMERICANS, this is how our country looks to millions of human beings throughout the world. That is how Nazi Germany looked and sounded to us. We saw the truth about its bookburnings and its Nuernberg ravings, its warcries against "Bolshevism and the Jews." In the end, we had to defend our very lives against these blood-hungry peoples who had become deranged in their despair by the same witch doctors who were the cause of their despair, their poverty, their humiliations, their frustrated hunger for human joy.

America knew that the Nazis were lying in their "crusade against world communism." The world knows that our present leadership is lying the same lie as it worships the growing mountain of bombs, adoring with an idiot giggle the "fantastic weapons" on which the national wealth is being squandered.

THE WORSHIPPERS OF THE BOMB don't tell us how our fellow-humans everywhere are learning to hate us as the enemy of their hopes. There is a wall of hate between the Koreans and the men who came from 6,000 miles away to drop bombs on their homes. Will the men on the bridge dare to tell us that we are loved in India, in China, Burma, Indo-China, the Philippines (the Huks grow in their mountain retreats where the people come to help them all the time).

From Britain, a polite Oxford scholar, still stupefied with illusions about the "Soviet empire" suddenly feels the danger: "We do not intend to defend our democratic freedom against Soviet Russia at the price of surrendering them to someone else." (Nation, Sept. 8.) The new Ceasars from Washington laugh contemptuously at this "ally" who clings to love for peace and his country. All Europe grows fearful of the Eisenhowers who have forgiven the Nazis for Dachau, Buchenwald and Malmedy. All Asia is afraid of Emperor Hirohito's new sponsors who give him a Cadillac to worship in and a new Army and Navy.

We will give you your "independence," Washington tells the German and Japanese people—but you must submit permanently to our occupying armies; you must not change your foreign policy to one of friendship and trade with your Socialist neighbors; and you must be prepared to don your uniforms again for we are going to turn your land into a battlefield. And if you "riot" in strike or political protest, or if you "turn to Communism" we will machine-gun your "internal aggression."

THE MEN IN WASHINGTON are taking it upon themselves to impose "order"—that is militarism, reaction and prevailing social relations—on every country in the capitalist world. They are challenging the right of every nation to make its own social decisions. They are aligning us Americans against every people in the world. They worship their "fantastic weapons" because they cannot trust the people.

"Let the rail-splitter awake," cries a great poet to us Americans. Truly, let us awaken to change the course, to chart toward peace. It can be done if the passengers on the ship insist on it. It is they who will be the casualties.

## Text of Soviet Delegate Gromyko Acheson-Tokio

The following is the text of a statement issued by chief Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko on the signing of the American-Japanese treaty.

In its statement at the conference the Soviet delegation has already given an appraisal of the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan. It has shown that this draft cannot serve as basis for a genuine peace settlement in the Far East. It cannot serve as a basis for such a peace settlement which would not permit Japanese militarism to raise its head again, which would guarantee peace and security for all countries of Asia and the Far East, which would satisfy the just demands of the people which have suffered from Japanese aggression and at the same time would provide for the re-establishment of the sovereignty and independence of Japan.

The American-British draft peace treaty with Japan does not contain any guarantees against the revival of Japanese militarism, whereas the establishment of such guarantees should be one of the principal tasks of a peace settlement with Japan. Meanwhile, the necessity to establish guarantees against the revival of Japan as an aggressive state was recognized by all participants in the war with Japan as one of the main principles for a peace settlement in the Far East. It was this task that was set as the principal goal in the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, and the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission adopted under it.

Contrary to the aforesaid basic principle for a peace settlement in the Far East, the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan in contrast to all peace treaties, concluded in Europe in 1947, for example, to the peace treaty with Italy, does not contain any limitations on Japanese armed forces, and, in general, no guarantees whatsoever against the revival of Japanese militarism.

Practice is indicative of the fact that when the Japanese militarists planned aggression against any of their neighbors they speedily increased their armed forces.

The aforesaid can be substantiated by the following example: After its attack on Russia in 1904, Japan speedily expanded its army to 2,750,000 men.

For intervention against the Soviet state in the Far East in 1920 and for the seizure of Soviet Far Eastern lands Japan had sent 11 infantry divisions totaling approximately 175,000 men out of the 21 divisions that Japan maintained at that time, as well as big warships and marines.

At the beginning of its invasion of Manchuria by Japanese armed forces in 1931, Japan maintained an army of 200,000 men and speedily expanded its navy in the following proportions: 10 battleships, four carriers, 38 cruisers, 102 destroyers, 58 submarines and over a hundred of other warships.

Before its attack on China, in 1937, Japan speedily expanded its army to nearly 400,000 men, by that time the old vessels of



ANDREI GROMYKO

the navy were modernized and their number increased to over 300 warships with a total tonnage of more than 1,130,000.

Having planned for a large-scale aggressive war in the Pacific basin aimed at seizure of foreign territories and the enslavement of many Asiatic peoples by the beginning of December, 1941, Japan had increased its army to a total of 3,200,000 men, and modernized its navy. The naval fleet included about 403 battle and auxiliary vessels with a total tonnage of 1,400,000 and a personnel amounting to over 600,000 men.

By the end of war, in August, 1945, the Japanese army numbered about 6,000,000 men, the navy had over 500 vessels with a total tonnage of 900,000 and its personnel amounted to about 1,700,000 men.

The real nature of the American-British draft was fully exposed by the Soviet delegation and by the delegations of Poland and Czechoslovakia. In a statement the Soviet delegation has indicated that this draft is not a draft for a peace settlement but a draft for the preparation of a new war in the Far East. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, as it can be seen from their draft, have their own special designs as regards Japan. They have set before themselves a goal—to clear the path for a revival of Japanese militarism and this is a new threat to those states that have suffered from Japanese aggression, and, first of all to the neighboring states with Japan.

The American-British draft apart from widely clearing the path for a revival of Japanese militarism also provides for a conversion of Japan into an American military base, since it already at the present time binds her with the undertaking to yield Japanese territory for the purpose of stationing American troops there. Thus, Japan becomes one of the American military bases. Is it possible, under such conditions, to speak of the sovereignty of Japan? It is clear that under such conditions the sovereignty of Japan under the American-British draft will differ but little from the sovereignty of, for example, the Philippines, which are caught in the network of American military bases.

And, finally, it is necessary to add that the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan provides for the drawing of

Japan into aggressive coalitions set up under the sponsorship of the United States. It is clear to anyone against these coalitions and against their set up. It is not accident that the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan was entrusted to a seasoned warmonger Foster Dulles, who like a terpsichorean traveling salesman made a tour of capitalist countries imposing governments of these countries a draft peace treaty favorable to the United States.

All this goes to show that the American draft pursues aggressive policy that this draft is intended to conceal the aggressive intentions of the militarists. This fact is covered up by any official and false statements made at the conference by the authors of this draft and certain circles of the United States government, particularly, concerns the policy of the United States in the Far East, as that of an aggressive war, as that of an aggressive war.

Attempts to justify the provisions by resorting to the fact that all this is being done in the interest of Japan's self-defense can be seriously only by naive and utterly ignorant people. It is a well-known fact that Japan threatens Japan, that Japan has never been attacked by anyone, although Japanese militarists have repeatedly chosen the road of aggression against other states, against the countries bordering with Japan.

In fact, the references to defense were necessary to conceal the real purpose of the above-mentioned military policy of the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan, with their pointed end—the states neighboring Japan and, first and foremost, against the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic. It is evident already from the military agreement provided for in the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan that it excludes the participation of such countries as the People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government already indicated that it is inadmissible to conclude a peace treaty with Japan that what is going on at the San Francisco conference is the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan. A reasonable person understands that without the participation of the Chinese People's Republic, which is one of the immediate neighbors of Japan, no peace settlement in the Far East can be achieved.

The Chinese people have suffered heavy losses in the war against the Japanese and has made the great contribution to the cause of the Japanese people. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Chinese people is striving for the establishment of a peace in the Far East.



# Yuko's Statement on the Japanese Treaty: Deal Breeds War

why the people of China has an indisputable right to take part in the preparation and conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

Should the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in fact have desired to establish peace in the Far East they would have tried to come to terms with the Chinese People's Republic on the question of a peace treaty with Japan. It is well known that no such efforts were made on the part of the authors of the draft peace treaty with Japan.

More than that, when the Soviet delegation proposed to the conference that the Government of the Chinese People's Republic be invited to take part in the conference as an equal member, that proposal was rejected as a result of blunt pressure exercised by the United States. Thus an act of gross injustice with regard to the Chinese people was committed. There is no doubt that the 500,000,000 population of China shall not forget this gross violation of their indisputable right by the United States dictate.

Thus a situation has been created under which the Chinese people that has borne the main brunt of the struggle against Japanese militarists is not represented at the conference and at the same time the question of a peace treaty with Japan is being decided at a conference in which a number of countries take part, countries that have taken no part whatsoever in the war against Japan.

One has to be an idiot as not to see in what a ridiculous position the sponsors of the conference found themselves when they arranged the whole business in such a way that the question of a peace treaty with Japan was being decided with the participation of such states as El Salvador and Nicaragua, and without the participation of China. It is clear, that the fact of whether or not the peace treaty with Japan will be signed by some of the countries represented at the conference will not excite anybody.

At the same time it is necessary to indicate that, as it is known, China is not the only Asiatic country that is not represented at the conference. The second, by its size and importance, state of Asia, India, as well as Burma have not seen their way to participate in the deliberations of the conference, since they cannot agree to the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan which is in a flagrant contradiction with the interests of the peoples of Asia.

As regards the Soviet Union, it must be stated that, contrary to the assertions of the representatives of the United States of America, there were no consultations with the Soviet Government regarding a peace treaty with Japan. When the Soviet Government made certain observations and proposals on the question of a peace treaty with Japan, the Government of the United States of America did not take into account these observations and proposals. It means that the Government of the United States of

America did not and does not want an agreement with the Soviet Union while, in words, it declares its alleged willingness to come to an understanding with the Soviet Union.

It is clear to everyone that without the participation of the Soviet Union a peace settlement in the Far East is likewise impossible.

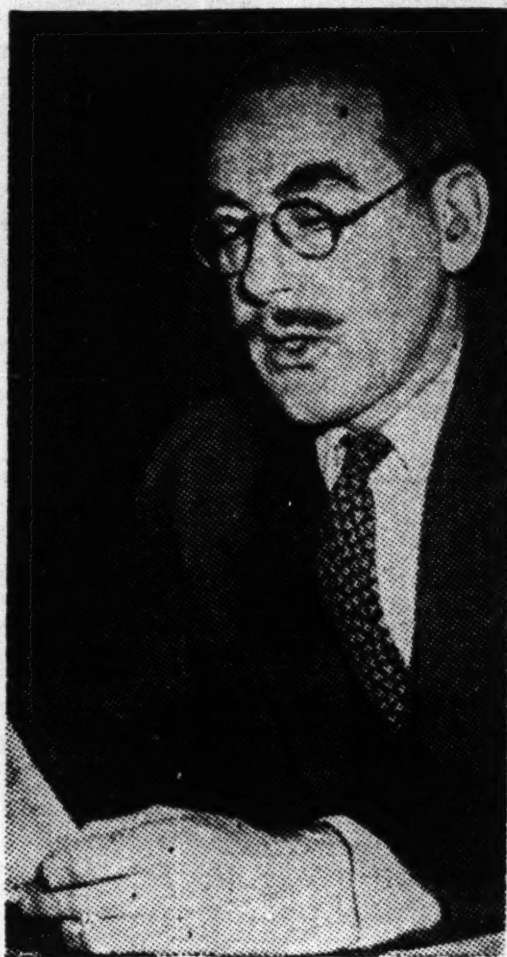
If, however, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, which have submitted their draft, consider it possible under such conditions to conclude a peace treaty with Japan, this can only be explained by the fact that they have firmly embarked upon the course of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan without the participation of the principal states neighboring with Japan, that their aim is not the establishment of peace in the Far East but the unleashing of a new war, in which they want to use Japan as their instrument and the Japanese people as cannon fodder for the realization of their aggressive, imperialistic designs.

All this cannot but provoke a quite understandable anxiety on the part of those states that were the victims of Japanese aggression. There can be no doubt that the Japanese people is also perturbed by the prospect of being used as cannon fodder for the realization of American aggressive designs in the Far East. Of this is indicative the fact that the Soviet delegation has received a petition from the Japanese Council of Patriotic Movement for an over-all peace treaty a petition that has also been sent to the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and India.

This petition states that there have been collected in Japan over 5,000,000 signatures under the protest against the imposed on Japan unilateral peace treaty. It also states that should such a treaty be signed by the Japanese delegation headed by Premier Yoshida, the Japanese people will not recognize such a treaty. The American-British draft is 'so to speak, a bargain between the Government of the United States and the present Japanese Government, which is tied hand and foot by the Americans, and cannot, therefore, express the views of the Japanese people.

In general, the statement made by Mr. Yoshida, Premier of the present Japanese Government, at the conference, has shown that as yet not everyone in Japan has realized the necessity to establish and maintain normal peaceful relations first and foremost with the neighboring states, with the Soviet Union and with the Chinese People's Republic. The Japanese Premier, attempting to justify the bargain undertaken by the Japanese Government with the United States under which Japan is converted into an American military base, has repeated the usual slanderous lies that, allegedly, Japan is being "menaced from the North." However, the absurdity of such allegations is obvious.

The Soviet delegation has also received a number of letters from various trade union organizations of Japan with protests against the dragging of



DEAN ACHESON



SHIGERU YOSHIDA

Japan into military adventures and against a separate peace treaty.

These letters and petitions are only testifying to the indisputable fact that in order to realize its military designs the government of the United States is basing itself on the same militarist circles that have more than once pushed Japan along the path of aggression and not on the democratic forces of Japan. That is the reason why the American-British draft treaty lacks any provisions that would guarantee basic democratic rights and freedoms to the Japanese people and that would provide for the prevention of the revival of any militarist organizations. Such provisions are absent in the American-British draft, although they are in all peace treaties concluded in Europe, in 1947, since they have been expressly provided for by the Potsdam Declaration.

As regards territorial questions it is a well-known fact that the American-British draft peace treaty with Japan is flagrantly violating the indisputable rights of China to Taiwan (Formosa) the Pescadores, the Paracel and other islands, which are original territories of China, severed from it as a result of Japanese aggression. And this is happening in spite of the fact that the authors of this draft—the gov-

ernments of the United States and Great Britain in the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations have recognized the inherent right of China to these territories and have undertaken to guarantee the implementation of these rights.

Thus, the authors of the draft want to legalize the seizure by the United States of Taiwan that has been accomplished as a result of direct aggression of the United States against the Chinese People's Republic.

At the same time, contrary to the Cairo Declaration, in which the governments of the United States and of Great Britain have solemnly declared that they do not desire any conquests for themselves and do not pursue the ideas of territorial expansion, the authors of the American-British draft provide for the severance from Japan in favor of the United States of a number of islands—the Ryukyu Islands, the Bonin Islands and other islands—under the pretext of establishing United Nations' trusteeship over these islands in spite of the fact that the United States have no rights whatsoever to these islands. This claim by the government of the United States is prompted by its expansionist appetite.

The Soviet delegation has already drawn the attention of the conference to the inadmissibility of a situation under which the draft peace treaty with Japan fails to state that Japan should recognize the sovereignty of the Soviet Union over the southern part of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. The draft is in flagrant contradiction with the obligations assumed by the United States and Great Britain with regard to these territories under the Yalta Agreement.

As it is known, the Soviet delegation submitted to the conference certain amendments and additions to the American-British draft that were setting forth the position of the Soviet government on the question of a peace treaty with Japan.

These amendments concern the following questions of vital importance:

1. Prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism.
2. The withdrawal of foreign occupation troops from the territory of Japan and the prevention of the establishment on the territory of Japan of foreign military bases.
3. The prevention of Japan's joining coalitions or military alliances directed against any of the powers that participated in the war against Japan.
4. The settlement of territorial questions in strict conformity with the existing international agreements on this subject.
5. The insurance to the Japanese people of democratic rights and freedoms.
6. An unhampered development of Japanese peaceful industries, the development of Japan's trade with other nations and her access to raw materials sources.

The adoption of these amendments by the conference could

turn the peace treaty with Japan into a sound basis for a durable peace in the Far East. But this is precisely the thing that did not agree with the plans of the sponsors of this conference.

What did the conference on the question of a peace treaty with Japan show?

It has shown that the governments of the United States and Great Britain convened the present conference so as to impose on the participants of the conference a draft peace treaty they had prepared.

By resorting to all forms of pressure the governments of the United States of America and Great Britain had succeeded in attaining a situation when many participants of the conference confined themselves to making short statements containing praises of the draft but at the same time made reservations to the effect that the draft had serious shortcomings and that it did not fully satisfy them. Nevertheless they voted for the draft.

The meaning of this voting should not be overestimated. It is not difficult by means of mechanical voting at the conference, and having in its pocket an obedient majority of votes, to drag through any resolution or to reject any proposal no matter how reasonable it might be. It was not very difficult for the sponsors of the present conference to make the majority of the conference vote, for example, against the proposal of the Soviet delegation that an invitation to the Chinese People's Republic to attend the conference be extended.

This vote does not, however, change in the least the fact that it is the government of the Chinese People's Republic that expresses the will of 500,000,000 people of China which have proved on practice that they can defend their rights, and the sponsors of this conference will have to pay due regard to this fact irrespective of whether they want it or not.

The same obedient majority was used by the sponsors of this conference in order to secure the rejection of amendments and additions proposed by the Soviet delegation for the draft treaty.

But those who succeeded in achieving the rejection of these amendments, have, however, still further exposed themselves before the peoples, including the peoples of the Asiatic countries, as imperialists, who already now, at the time of discussing the question of a peace settlement with Japan, sow seeds of a new war in the Far East.

A question arises—can the Soviet Union be a partner in such actions? Certainly not. The Soviet Union would fail in performing its duty if it already at this moment had not publicly stated that it is not only disassociating itself from these plans for the preparation of a new war in the Far East, but that it is also warning that those who impose such a peace treaty with Japan take upon themselves all the responsibility before the peoples for the consequences of such a step.



## Ted Tinsley Says...

### TO THE COUCH, MOSCOW

IT'S GONE AND HAPPENED! Harvard University has taken the advice of those great thinkers who believe the Soviet Union has to be psychoanalyzed! Under the direction of Harvard's Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, 20 American social scientists (that's what the paper calls them!) went to Europe to interview "3,275 Russians who fled the country or chose not to return after the war. . . ." All this was done under the wise and fatherly eye of the Russian Research Center at Harvard.

Of these 3,275 expatriates, "80 have fled Russia since the war." I wonder how many ex-Counts and ex-Barons there are among the rest?

When all this is over, the State Department will surely read the comprehensive study now being prepared and already described at a meeting of the American Psychological Association. This study will give the State Department a firm basis on which to make other horrible mistakes in foreign policy.

In all probabilities this is the first time in history that the character of a whole group of nations has been determined by the childhood experiences of 3,275 expatriates. Maybe some bright day a scientist or a university will hit upon the bold idea of determining the character of the Soviet Union by studying the system of Marxian Socialism. Or is this too uncomplicated?

Among the great questions which this study will answer is "what it is like to be a doctor in Russia, his training and selection, and a consideration of whether he is always serving the patient or sometimes serving the system."

I suppose the Soviet people will be rather annoyed to hear that Harvard is trying to learn the psychology of the Soviet Union from a load of expatriates. But then I wonder how Harvard would feel if a Moscow paper announced the appointment of a commission to interview the expatriates, Lucky Luciano and T. S. Eliot, to find out what American doctors and American life in general are like.

Now what of the Soviet doctors? Does he serve the patient or does he sometimes serve the system? Who's going to answer that one from the couch? Kerensky?

I think the Soviet doctor serves the patient, and for a very simple reason. The system isn't sick. Of course, this is not readily understandable to the researchers who are studying "psychology" instead of Socialism. But it certainly is understandable to the bigwigs of the American Medical Association. They divide their time between claiming to serve their patients, and slapping down assessments to fight any public health program. Thus it would seem to me that the leaders of the A.M.A. spend all their time serving the system, and none serving the patient.

But then again, that's their duty. Their system is sick. Socialism isn't.

(My thanks to two contributors for five dollars each to help the paper).

# TV-LESS FIGHTS

*Two more big ones coming up . . . Fans elbowed out by fight monopoly . . . Some inside slants on the Robinson-Turpin fight from the ringside . . .*

By LESTER RODNEY

THERE are two more big outdoor fights coming up in New York, which is still buzzing about Ray Robinson's spectacular knock-out finish over the game young Randy Turpin of England. The next two are featherweight champion Sandy Saddler against Willie Pep again, next Wednesday night, and then comes Joe Louis against unbeaten Rocky Marciano, Oct. 11.

Along with talk of these big fights is increasing talk about what a shame it is that with television developed to bring interesting events to millions, a fight monopoly in New York can run the very waves and limit the viewers outside the actual ballpark to a few theatres.

A working man who saved a couple of hundred bucks for a TV set, or one who knows where he can get near a TV screen, doesn't like the idea of having these big fights rubbed off the screen and him asked to try to fight his way into a movie house at \$2.40 and up a seat.

There's a lot of natural feeling against this kind of thing. A group in Cleveland calling itself the "TV Owners and Viewers League" has decided to boycott the movie theatre which shows the specially piped in boxing bouts, as its way of protesting. They mean boycott for movie nights, not just fight nights.

What it all boils down to is this—when you have a society based on private profit for a few and not the welfare of the many, scientific and technological advantages don't come "naturally" to the people, but are used by the profiteers up to the hilt.

You may or may not think prizefights important. There are bigger things of more real concern to the people to fight for these days. But just the same, if TV has developed to a point where millions can see a big fight, and millions want to see it, is it right that one group of businessmen can keep them from seeing it?

It's a small part of the same setup whereby profiteers can create food "scarcities" in the midst of plenty to jack up the prices. The meat trusts do it. The name of this system is capitalism and it's no good. It's the opposite of democracy. For saying and believing what we just wrote, patriotic Americans are being hounded by the FBI and sent

to jail under the Smith Act to try to stop such "dangerous thoughts."

SINCE SO FEW did get to see the big Robinson-Turpin fight, perhaps a few eyewitness sidelights would still be welcomed even though it's more than a week later.

The big argument of course, was this—was referee Ruby Goldstein right in stopping the fight with Turpin helpless against the ropes and eight second left of the tenth round?

Well, if you want this man's opinion, Ruby was 100 percent right. It's true that Turpin was still on his feet, wasn't completely out, was moving his head and showing terrific gameness. It's true that's a tough way to lose a long sought and hard fought for title, on your feet. It's also true that if Robinson, bleeding from a bad cut and pretty tired, hadn't succeeded in winning right then, the younger and stronger Turpin was a good bet to come on and win in the later rounds.

All these things are true. But also true is the fact that sometimes a man can be too strong and courageous for his own good. Those weren't cream-puffs Ray Robinson was throwing, and connecting with against an arms-down opponent. Who knows what a few more would have done? I say all credit to a referee to consider a man's health and future before considering how much time is left in the round or anything else.

In Turpin's dressing room (which was the same dressing room where the Giants' pennant hopes faded), there was a difference of opinion. Naturally. But it's interesting, the different tone taken by the fighter himself, and the managers and promoters who came over with him from England. They were screaming "What's fighting coming to, stopping a title fight like that? It's a shame."

Turpin, calm and clear, was saying he thought it was a mistake to stop the fight then, that he was "foggy, but moving my head and clearing up." He said he would have lasted the round, and then thought Robinson would have had little left after the desperate all-out tenth. But he also said, "Mind you, I am willing to accept the referee's word and I have no alibis for losing. The referee was just trying to protect



RAY ROBINSON sends Randy Turpin to the mat to regain the middleweight championship title he lost in London. Robinson let loose with a terrific right to the jaw that sent Randy sprawling, as shown here. The Britisher gamely tried to keep going, but referee Ruby Goldstein stopped the fight.

me, even if I feel he made a mistake."

A little later, asked what he thought he would do if he were the referee in similar circumstances, the honest, likeable young man from Leamington Spa, England, son of a British Guiana conscript soldier, shrugged and said, "I suppose I might have done the same thing."

I spoke to Joe Louis and it was his opinion that Goldstein did just right. "What do they want, murder?" he said. He paid high tribute to Turpin, saying "Ray had to be at his best to win."

Ray Robinson's best never had any better.

After the fight this writer was busy sending a story to the London Daily Worker, which reported its readers terrifically excited about Turpin. The English writers were all busy writing too. One of them mentioned this angle to me:

"I think maybe the reason this was stopped was because there have been ring deaths in your country lately and everyone is nervous. Well, why take that out on us? We have no ring deaths, you'll notice, because we don't have a commission which permits fighters to go back into the ring like your George Flores two weeks after being badly knocked out."

That's an interesting thought, but I'll still buy the stopping of a fight when a man, any man, has his hands down and a puncher like Ray Robinson is leveling away at will.

One last little incident of interest which you may have seen in the fight films or may not. When it ended, Goldstein sent Robinson back to his corner. Turpin suddenly started across the ring, a little wobbly, toward Robinson. Thinking he didn't know what he

was doing and wanted to resume the fight, his handlers grabbed him. Turpin smilingly disengaged himself and continued over to congratulate the winner. He's a real guy, in victory or defeat.



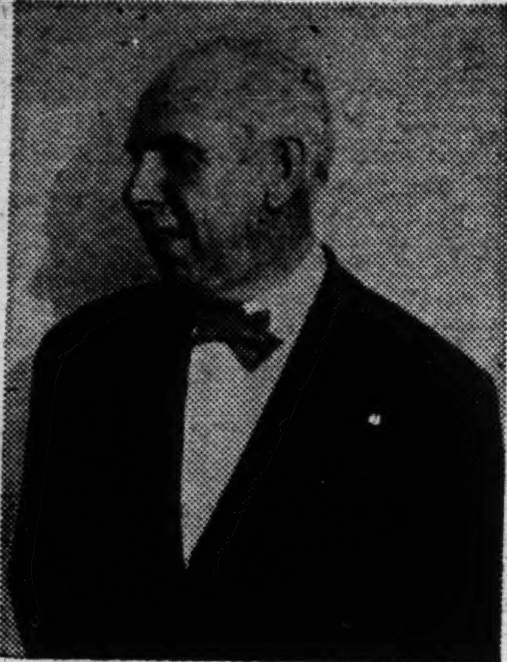
IN THE SECOND ROUND of the middleweight championship battle Ray Robinson sends Randy Turpin to his knees with a long-range right.



# What Hollywood Did to Dreiser's 'American Tragedy'

By David Platt

The N. Y. film critics who hailed the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist film as a work of art have gone overboard again in their reviews of *A Place in the Sun*, a distorted version of Theodore Dreiser's great 1925 novel *'An American Tragedy.'* Without exception the first-string critics praised this film which has been emasculated of most of its social content as a faithful interpretation of the book. According to the critics "A Place in the Sun" is "Dreiser's tragedy presented with force, clarity, beauty and sensitivity; the author has not been wrong in the main" (Times). . . . "It is by and large an honest job of picture-making and one that sticks pretty close to the values of a story that has become an American classic" (Tribune). . . . "It has the integrity and scope and largeness of Dreiser's novel (Compass). . . . A picture worthy of the novel" (Post).



THEODORE DREISER

The film is not at all worthy of the novel. It is not an honest job of picture-making. It is laughable to say that it has the integrity and scope and largeness of Dreiser's book. Whatever the intentions of screenwriters Michael Wilson (a recent victim of the un-American witchhunt) and Harry Brown they inevitably collided with the political and commercial standards of the Paramount Board of Directors.

The most that one can honestly say for "A Place in the Sun" is that it is competently acted and directed and is superior to the 1931 Paramount movie which reduced Dreiser's novel to the size of a tabloid detective story. The new film at the Capitol is not a tabloid detective story. Neither is it important social drama. How could it be when most of the teeth of the novel have been pulled?

Dreiser's powerful 900-page novel told in minute detail the story of Clyde Griffiths, who tried to by-pass his slum environment for a sunny place in the upperclass and was condemned to the electric chair for murder—caught in a vise between sexual hunger and the cash-nexus.

But the movie ignores Dreiser's condemnation of the forces of law and order which refused to see into Clyde's life beyond the simple fact of the murder.

It evades any discussion of the political nature of the battle between the defense attorney and prosecutor—the case was brought to trial during a hot election campaign in which Clyde was the political football.

There is no suggestion of the greater tragedy (the American tragedy) which was fully mature when Clyde's shaky world based on money relations was rocked to its foundations by Roberta's pregnancy, so that he faces catastrophe whether he murders her or not.

What the film does suggest is that the supper class has a monopoly on glamor and excitement (Elizabeth Taylor and her rich friends) while the working class can produce only a drab and dull-witted Roberta (Shelley Winters). There is no hint that the rich are such amiable people in Dreiser's novel.

The power and bite of the book, Robert Hatch of the New Republic correctly observes "have been lost in the polite competence of the screen. These are such nice, such obviously successful people, they must be playing charades . . . the movie presents a tragedy; the book described an American tragedy—not at all the same thing."

The fact is the novel was an indictment of the society that caused the tragedy of Clyde Griffiths. The movie is an indictment of Clyde Griffiths—not at all the same thing.

What is more, there is insufficient motivation in the film for Clyde's murderous thoughts toward Roberta (their names are different in the film). This is because the movie omits the entire first part of the book—more than 150 pages—which in Dreiser's own words, was devoted to setting forth "such social miseries as might naturally depress, inhibit and frustrate and therefore exaggerate the emotions and desires of a very sensitive and almost sensually exotic boy most poorly equipped for the great life of struggle which confronts all youth."

What a difference between this mediocre Paramount movie and the masterly treatment of "An American Tragedy" which Sergei Eisenstein, the great Soviet director, submitted to that studio in 1930, when he was under contract to them.

Eisenstein's scenario which Paramount rejected, stressed the slum environment of Clyde. His script did not blur the class lines of the novel. For example there is the scene where Eisenstein showed Clyde, a bellhop, receiving a 50-cent tip. Eisenstein showed Clyde staring at the coin in his hand, and as he stared the coin grew larger and larger until the camera showed only the words "In God We Trust."

Turning down the hallway, Clyde sees at the far end a huge sign with the same words. Then the scene changes. Clyde is pictured walking down the aisle of a great cathedral, over the altar of which there is seen etched in letters of fire the words "In God We Trust."

Dreiser approved Eisenstein's script, but Paramount did not. They said it was "too long," and that American authorities did not want the Soviet director to make the film.

The real reason was that the scenario was too powerful, too much like the book.

The film was taken away from Eisenstein and assigned to Josef von Sternberg, maker of underworld movies. When it appeared with Philip Holmes as Clyde Griffiths and with no social content, Dreiser sued in the courts to restrain Paramount from showing the distorted film. He charged that failure to create the "inevitability" of the tragedy of Clyde under a social system based on the oppression of one class by another, had reduced the psychology of his book to the level of a cheap murder story. At the trial, lawyers for Paramount did their best to prejudice the court by introducing such irrelevant matters as Dreiser's high regard for the Soviet Union and the "Bolshevik" connections of Eisenstein. Dreiser lost the case. But when he read the court's decision he was appalled. "The producer must give consideration to the fact that the great majority of the people

## British Scientists Issue Plea for World Peace

LONDON

EIGHTEEN of British top-level scientists, 14 of them Fellows of the Royal Society and seven university professors have issued a declaration of their determination to do all they can to prevent a third world war.

They are forming a "Science for Peace" organization and appealing for the support of other scientists.

The 18 signatories to the declaration published in a letter to The Times, are men and women of widely differing political beliefs.

Among them is Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS, member of the recent Quakers' delegation to the Soviet Union.

The letter reads:

"We are now in danger of a third world war and we are determined to do what we can, both as scientists and citizens, to prevent it.

"The following statement of views will, we believe, have the approval of most of our scientific colleagues in all parts of the world.

"The weapons of modern war are a product of scientific technology. Their increasing destructiveness is compelling

scientists to recognize their moral responsibility.

"It is our duty to appeal to people and governments for a negotiated and lasting settlement which will prevent a recourse to these instruments of extermination.

"It is our duty to provide the public with information both on the destructiveness and misery of modern war and on the benefits which constructive science can bring.

"We assert the international character of science; it is a worldwide republic of the mind.

"Scientists form one fraternity, united in a common attempt to understand nature and a common concern for human betterment.

"It is our duty to strive for the removal of all barriers that restrict or embarrass the free intercourse of scientists throughout the world.

"An organization based on these general principles is now being formed, and a provisional Science for Peace Committee has been elected.

"It aims to enlist the support of all scientists who are in general agreement with our views."

SIGNERS

It is signed by Dr. C. A.

Beevers, crystallographer, Edinburgh University; J. D. Bernal, FRS, University professor of physics, Birkbeck College.

Dr. A. Comfort, lecturer in physiology, London Hospital Medical College; C. A. Coulson, FRS, professor of theoretical physics, King's College, London.

Dr. T. Goodey, FRS Rothamsted Experimental Station; F. G. Gregory, FRS, professor of plant physiology, Imperial College of Science; Sir Richard A. Gregory, FRS, emeritus professor of astronomy, Queen's College, London.

Dr. Dorothy M. Crowfoot, FRS; Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS, professor of chemistry, University College, London; Dr. Dorothy M. Needham, FRS.

Dr. Joseph Needham, FRS; Sir William Dunn, reader in biochemistry, Cambridge; N. W. Pirie, FRS, Rothamsted Experimental Station; C. F. Powell, FRS, professor of physics, Bristol University.

Dr. L. F. Richardson, FRS; L. Rosenfeld, professor of theoretical physics, Manchester; Dr. G. W. Scott Blair, Reading University; Dr. R. L. M. Synge, FRS; F. Wood-Jones, FRS, professor of anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons.

## Lena Horne Blocks Move to Bar Her From TV

An attempt to bar Lena Horne from the TV program *Toast of the Town* Sunday night because her name appears in the smear sheet *Red Channels* failed when the Negro star threatened to sue to the limit if her contract was broken.

Miss Horne said she had the support of her booking agency, the Music Corp. of America.

The Hearst press was behind the move to get Miss Horne off the show.

The network (CBS) and the sponsor (Ford Motor Co.) were about to cancel her appearance when the internationally known artist convinced them she was determined to fight back.

Miss Horne, it was reported, was the big hit of the show.

The attack on Miss Horne arises from her forthright opposition to jimmie and other oppression.

Two years ago a swank restaurant on Chicago's Night Life, Row was on the receiving end of a suit filed by the Negro singer because of discrimination.

The stage and screen star acted after she and her party, including some white friends, were barred from entering Caruso's restaurant on Rush St.

In her recent book *In Person*—Lena Horne tells the bitter story of the jimcrow restrictions, insults and exploitation which followed her from early childhood in Brooklyn to Hollywood years later when she became the first Negro woman ever to be signed to a term movie contract.



LENA HORNE

Speaking of the stereotyped portraits of Negroes on the screen, she once said: "All we ask is that the Negro be portrayed as a normal person. Let's see the Negro as a worker at a union meeting, as a voter at the polls, as a civil service worker or an elected official. Perhaps I'm being naive when I voice such desires. Perhaps these things will never be straightened out on the screen itself, but will

have to wait until these problems are solved in real life."

At another time she said: "The first half of my life I hated my own people because I saw them getting pushed around and taking it! And I hated whites for doing the pushing! But one night Paul Robeson came into Cafe Society where I was singing, and that night changed my whole life. I learned from him why Negroes were being pushed around and how big a people we Negroes can be if we learn how to see things clearly and fight."

Lena Horne has won the first round in this battle which will go on until the Hearst-Red Channels effort to deprive America's finest artists of their livelihood because they want to make our country a better place to live in is smashed.

For her courageous stand she deserves the thanks of every freedom and peace-loving individual.

—D. P.

## Rap 'Amos and Andy'

ST. LOUIS. — The National Bar Association conference last week denounced the Amos 'n Andy radio and television programs for depicting the lawyer as a "buffoon" and making him a "cheat and a swindler." The show's character referred to is "Lawyer Algonquin Calhoun."

J. B. Booker, NBA president also urged support of the NAACP's appeal in the elementary segregation case in South Carolina, and in all other cases involving discrimination on account of national origin, color and religion. He called for the appointment of Negroes on all administrative and policy making levels of government.

"Lawyers must continue to fight for full citizenship," Booker said. "We must present a united front in urging people to vote out office the foes of freedom, to vote in those whose policies and deeds . . . show the spirit of liberty and justice for all."

composing the audience before which the picture will be presented will be more interested that justice prevail over wrongdoing than the inevitability of Clyde's end clearly appears." In short, the court upheld the view of a changeless society incapable of wrongdoing criticism of which can be a threat to the established order.

Such being the case, Dreiser commented at the time, "Doesn't it spell the doom of screen art in America?"

"A Place in the Sun," the new film version of "An American Tragedy" 20 years later (produced at a time when it is a crime to criticize the warmongers who are ruining our country) is the answer to his question.

As in the old version by von Sternberg, the new Paramount film does not deviate one inch from the bourgeois thesis that "justice" must prevail over wrongdoing, must prevail even over truth.

If he were alive today, I think Dreiser would resent the second treatment of his work, almost as much as the first.





**'We want nothing else but peace....'**

LONDON (by Telepress)

**"GO BACK TO ENGLAND** and tell the British people that we want nothing else but peace. That is what we were told wherever we went in the Soviet Union," said the British Women's delegation just back from Moscow.

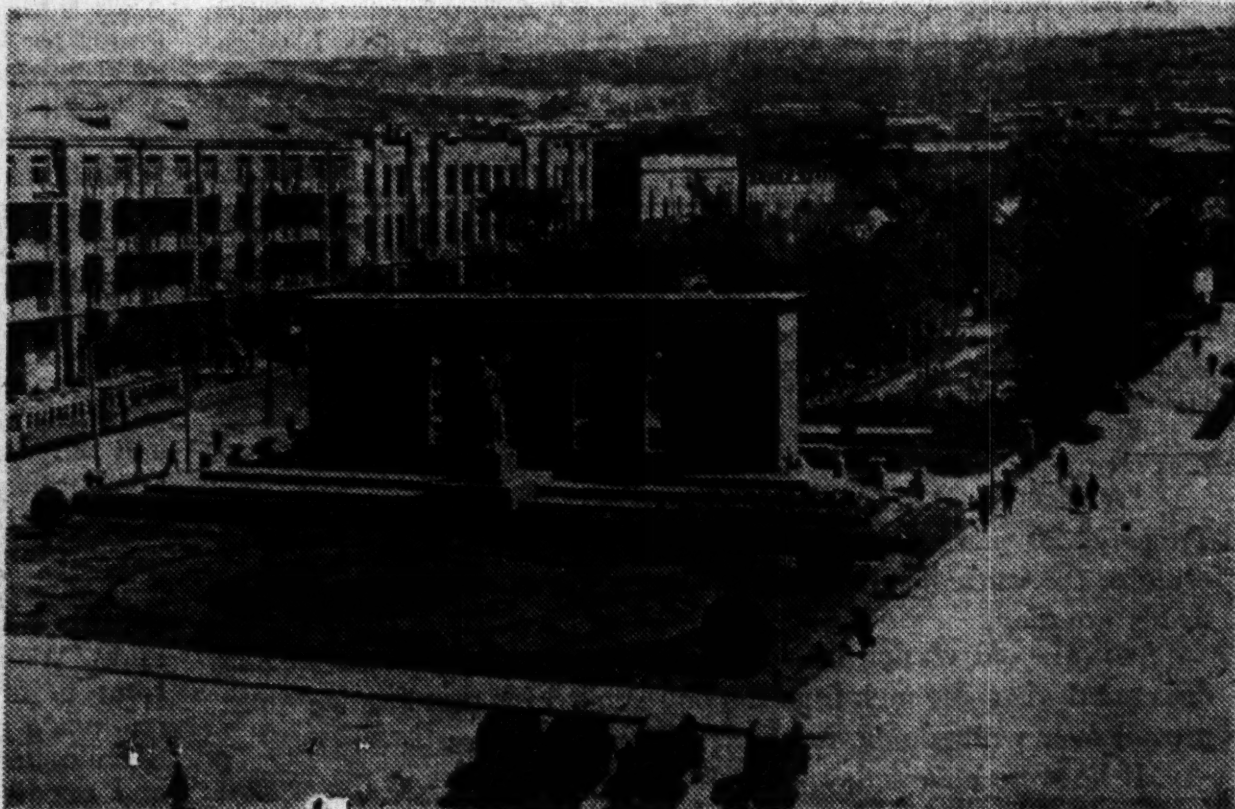
The delegation of 20 represented workers, housewives, scientists, members of the co-operative movement, teachers. They stayed for three weeks in the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Women's Anti-fascist Committee. They travelled as far as Armenia, the Caucasus and Stalingrad, and also stayed for several days in Moscow. Everywhere they were given the most friendly welcome.

With regard to the lives of the common people in the Soviet Union, the delegation was struck by the answer of a very old woman in Moscow who had spent her youth under the Czarist regime. She said: "Life now in my country is so wonderful that I would like to live forever."

Dr. Betty Ibbotson, a member of the delegation, made the point that the health service is universally of the highest standard. Every baby is delivered in one of the many hospitals throughout the Soviet Union.

Yerevan, capital of Armenia, was found by the delegation to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. "The workers' apartment houses are so splendid," they said, "that they look more like Palaces of Culture."

Y E R V A N, said members of the British women's delegation to the Soviet Union, is one of the world's most beautiful cities. The photo shows Shaumyan Square in the center of the capital city of Armenia. Apartments line the broad avenue.



As for the speed of construction in the Soviet Union, the delegation mentioned Stalingrad "which already is a wonderfully spacious city, with buildings along the Volga looking like ancient Greek palaces."

The delegates were most impressed that "the equality of men and women was an established reality in the Soviet Union. This equality is expressed in equal pay, opportunity and status. We have seen, said the delegates, women working in equality with men in the highest ranking positions which determine policy."

All delegates emphasized the absolute freedom of religious worship. They had interviews with Metropolitan Nikolai, the Rabbi of Moscow, and a bishop of the Armenian Church. Some also attended a service in synagogue.

They were also deeply impressed with the complete freedom with which the Soviet citizens are discussing and criticizing every aspect of public life. They found that there was an abundance of everything—food, clothing etc., and that prices are steadily falling. The delegation concluded: "The chief thought in the minds of all citizens is to build a creative life. The people have no thought of aggression against other nations and nobody speaks of war except as a disaster to humanity, which at all costs must be avoided."

# woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY  
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

## No More Child Beggars

*Once they dogged one's footsteps everywhere in the big cities. But it doesn't happen any more. New China is taking care of its new generation.*

By TU WEN

PEKING.

**WHEN ONE WALKED** down Wang Fu Ching St. in the heart of the business section of Peking a few years ago, child beggars crowded around begging for a handout. Very often a child pickpocket would lift one's wallet while boarding a streetcar. Common happenings when Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang were in the saddle.

But these things do not happen now. What has happened to the child beggars and pickpockets?

You can get an answer if you visit Yu Yu Suo School in Peking's western suburbs. You will see red-cheeked boys and girls in clean navy-blue uniforms who were formerly skinny, dirty and ragged beggars. They listen attentively in classrooms and play happily on the campus.

Every child there can recount a bitter past. A great number used to spend their time foraging garbage heaps to gather some charred pieces of coal. Many worked in factories or stores. In the rural areas they shepherded the landlord's cattle and sheep and worked in the fields. They were fed scantily. In poor health, they were denied any opportunity of receiving proper education.

Things took a sharp turn for the better since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Chinese children are now under the careful attention of the People's Government. Numerous nurseries have been established. Accommodation, medical aid and sanitation are all receiving careful attention. Particular care is now given to children's food. In Northeast China, where eco-



Children having a good dinner in a city-run nursery in the capital city of Peking.

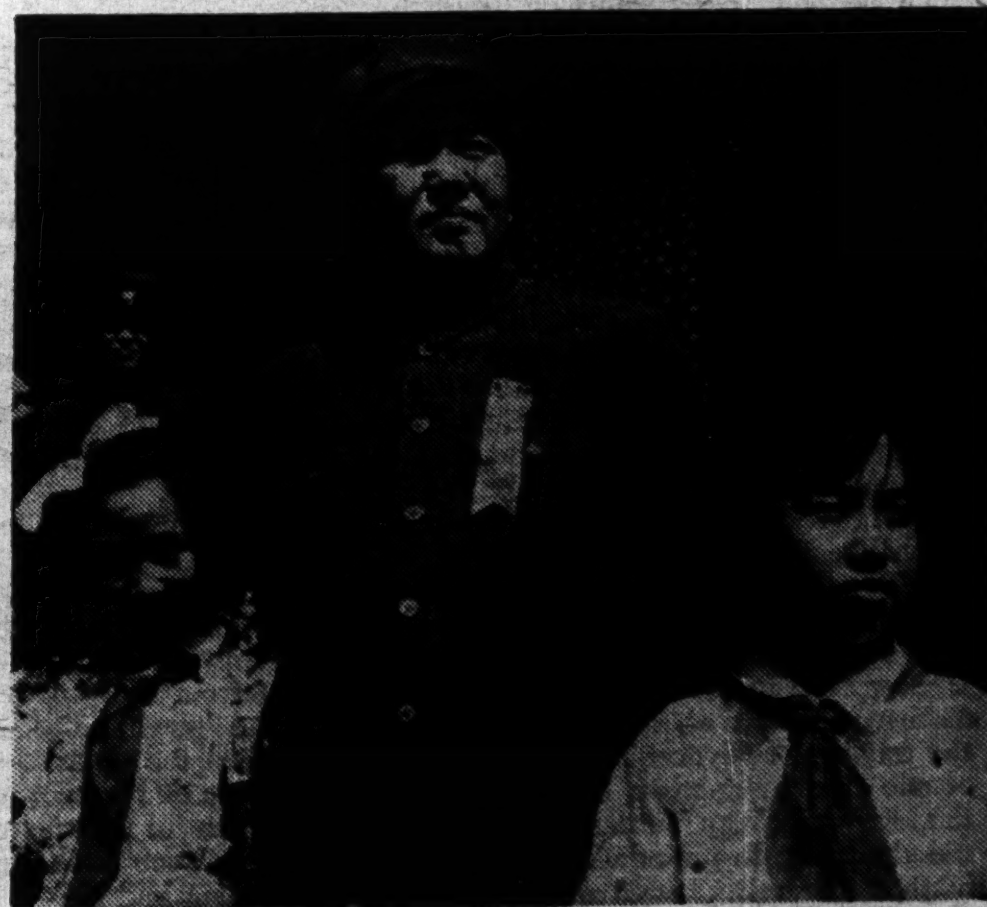
nomic construction is developing more rapidly than elsewhere, the children in the public nurseries are given, besides milk, cod-liver oil and the necessary vitamin pills. In the nursery of the No. 7 Rubber Factory in Mukden, the children now get fruit dishes which were scarcely ever provided in the past. In both public and privately operated nurseries, the children are systematically inoculated and vaccinated. New personnel are being trained to keep step with the program of expanding nursery facilities.

These changes have had an immediate beneficial effect on the children. The mothers express satisfaction and many have shown their appreciation by considerably increasing their output in the factories. Wang Hsu-lan, a woman worker in the spinning section of the No. 1 plant of the China Textile Corp. in Tientsin, expressed it frankly, "Formerly my child was fed on millet at home and he was as thin as a red shrimp. Now he has grown fat and looks much better than when I took care of him myself."

In rural areas, small-scale ex-

perimental nurseries have been set up in many villages. In the Chenju area near Shanghai, the success of the four nurseries which had been organized under the supervision of the local Peasants' Association, gave an impetus for the establishment of other such organizations. In other areas the peasant women have organized mutual-aid groups to take care of the children. In this way, children in the countryside are well cared for while their mothers take part in agricultural work.

The care tendered to the children of New China is serving not only to relieve the women of China from part of the burdensome and distracting worries of family life, but enabling them to participate more fully in production and the political life of the country. It is sweeping away the cause of much bitter distress suffered in the past by Chinese children. It is giving them guidance and opportunity to fit themselves to work for the building of their country, thus laying the foundation for a happy future for the first generation to grow up in the people's China.



Two children on the reviewing stand with Chairman Mao Tse-tung during last year's May Day celebration.

THE WORKER

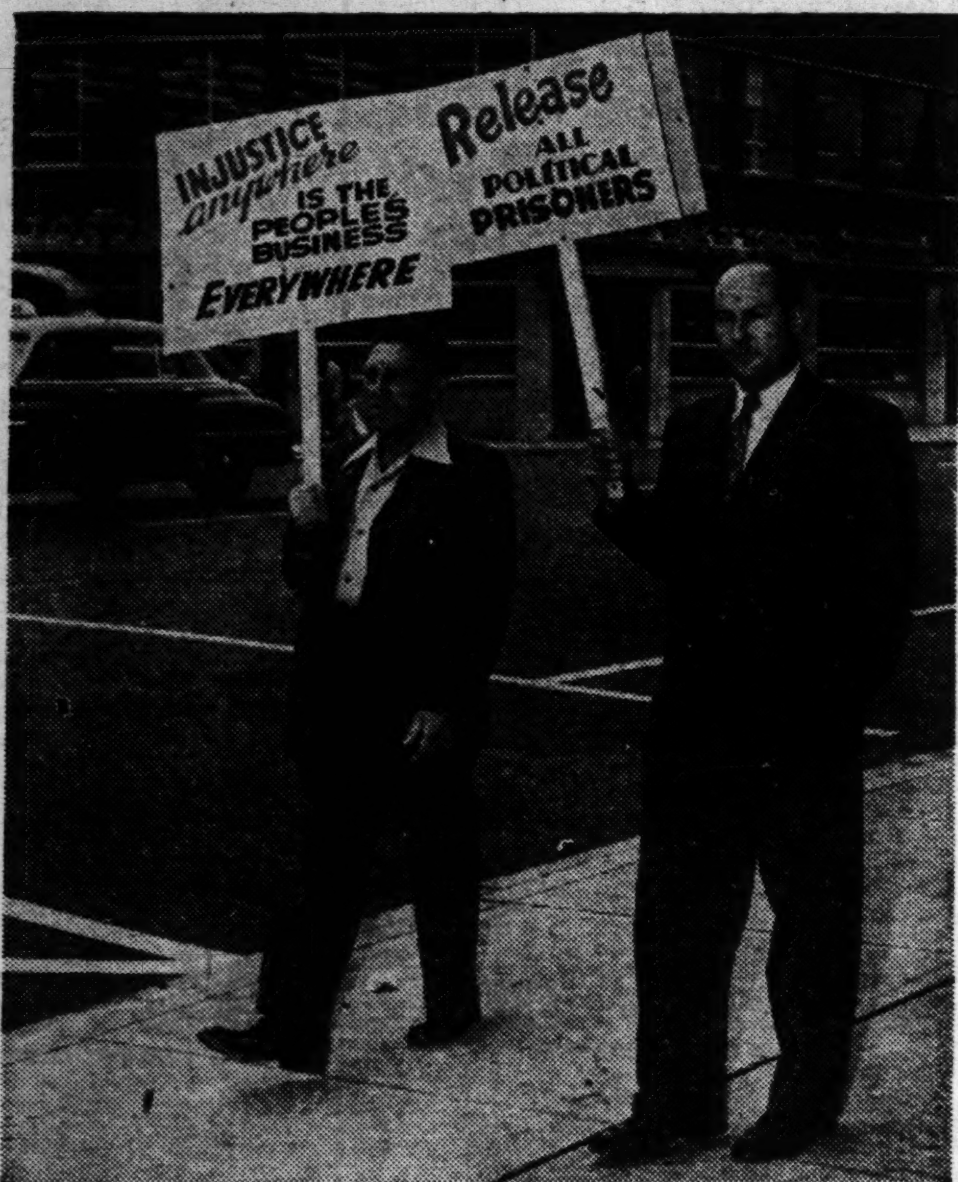


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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Canadians Assail Smith Act



CANADIAN PROGRESSIVES give their opinion of the jailings of Americans under the Smith Act as they picket the United States Consulate in Vancouver, British Columbia. Nels Madsen (left) is a woodworker, Migel Morgan is provincial chairman of the Labor-Progressive Party.

## You Must Register If You Want to Vote

Registration for the November elections begins Monday throughout the city. Polls open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30. Registration continues on Tuesday; other registration days take place in October. Here is the schedule: Monday, Sept. 24, and Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3, 4 and 5 from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 6, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

# REARMING REICH HIT AS PERIL TO PEACE

— See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —

## Food Prices Too High? You've Seen Nothing Yet If You Don't Buck 'em Now

WASHINGTON  
By ROB. F. HALL

**A SHARP UPWARD SPURT** in prices and the cost of living by winter, or next spring at the latest, has been predicted by the CIO. Nathaniel Goldfinger, head of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, testifying on the Capehart price boosting amendment to the Defense Production Act, told a Senate subcommittee that by that time government allocations of materials to war production will create shortages which will be used by business as a pretext for price hikes.

The Capehart amendment, by placing a "skyhigh floor" under ceiling prices, will require the Office of Price Stabilization to grant higher prices to business, he said.

The CIO's prediction of higher prices within four to six months is important because since last February the trend in wholesale prices has been downward. Manufacturers of durable consumer goods, such as house furnishings, TV sets and electrical appliances, and producers of certain kinds of clothing, have been selling their products at lower than ceiling prices because only by this method

have they been able to secure customers.

**THIS FACT** has led some observers (but few housewives) to conclude that the fight for roll-backs and genuine price control isn't necessary. But it's possible to reach that conclusion only by ignoring the continued rise in food prices and the generally high level of retail prices which have not reflected the declines in wholesale prices.

Business men are expecting higher prices and making their preparations now for reaping a rich harvest in profits. Automobile manufacturers who are finding it difficult to move their products even at prices below ceilings have demanded and got a boost in their ceilings. Clothing manufacturers who have been securing their raw products relatively cheaply and in many cases have had to grant big discounts to sell their garments are also asking higher ceilings.

Under the Capehart amendment they are getting them with little effort. At the first sign of an improvement in the market situation they will surely boost prices.

**THESE ARE** excellent reasons

why labor and consumer groups are well advised to intensify their campaign for repeal of the Capehart amendment. Spokesman for the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and the National Farmers Union have all pointed out that the administration plan of tinkering with the Capehart amendment to make it more "workable" is no solution. If the Capehart formula "works" at all, it will "work" to boost prices and profits.

But all price hikes are not attributable to the Capehart amendment. OPS manages to find methods of its own, without benefit of Capehart, for boosting prices.

The most recent case in point was the action of price boss Michael DiSalle in granting meat packers an extra one to two cents a pound on cheaper cuts of beef. He did this, he said, to compensate packers for their "losses" incurred when prices for their by-products—hides and tallow—declined in the free market.

**BUT TWO DAYS LATER** the price of live cattle at the stockyards rose and wiped out the benefits of the boost in meat

(Continued on Page 7)



## UE Opens Drive for Wages, Peace, Civil Rights

See Page 4



PEACEQUAKE!

A British View of the San Francisco Conference



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Unions Get Call for Negro Labor Convention

Meeting to Found Nat'l Council Convenes in Cincinnati Oct. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

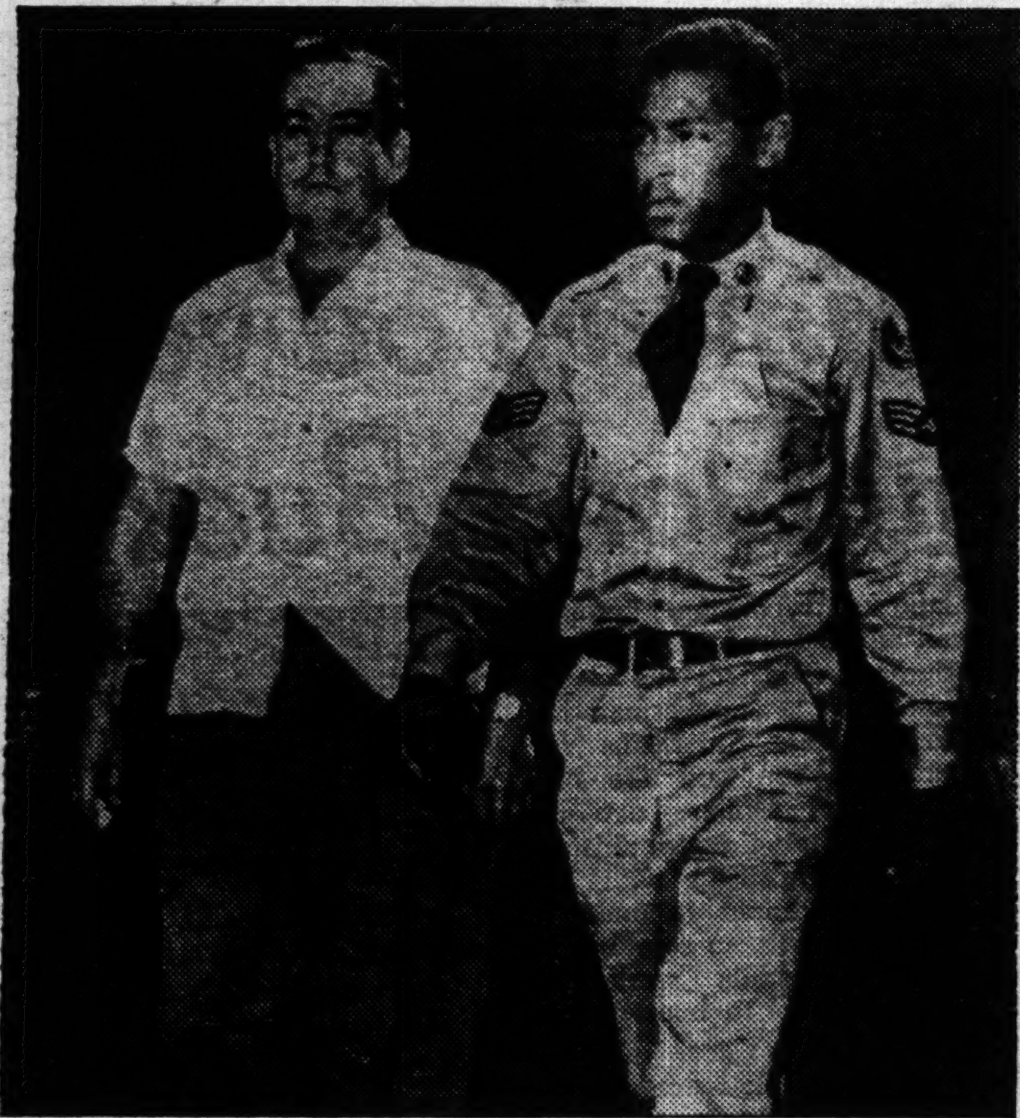
"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom:

"It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 280 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.



LAWRENCE J. WALKER, former Air Force sergeant, is shown being taken from Los Angeles court after being sentenced to life imprisonment.

## LONE NEGRO JUROR EXPOSES FRAMEUP

The shocking revelation in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly newspaper, of the white jurors' role in the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walker, 28-year-old Negro soldier, for alleged murder, has brought a call by the Civil Rights Congress for protest to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Calif.

The CRC, referring to Walker's conviction as "one of the crudest, most vicious Jim Crow frameups in the wave of anti-Negro terror now sweeping the country" urged that Warren order "an investigation of the frameup perpetrated by the local sheriff, FBI agents and the judge in the case."

The role of the white jurors was exposed by Mrs. Margaret Chance, lone Negro juror on the panel, in an exclusive statement to the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker was convicted of the murder of a young white couple despite testimony by nine Negro and white soldiers that he was 23 miles from the scene of the crime on the morning it occurred.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the white woman foreman, without waiting for any jury deliberation declared it was evident that Walker was "guilty" as soon as the jury entered the jury room.

While the jurors were deliberating, scores of FBI agents and

sheriff's deputies roamed through the court building and the nearby streets in an obvious attempt to intimidate both the jurors and the many Negroes who were awaiting the decision, CEC said. During the trial, FBI agents threatened soldiers at Walker's airfield who sought to testify for him.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

## THIS, TOO, IS THE SMITH ACT

Grief for the Loved Ones Is Not Something Of Which the Children Speak Easily

THE GRIEF of children whose parents have been imprisoned because of their beliefs is not one of which they speak easily. They accept it well because they are the children of Communists and already have a glimpse of that passion for a world beautiful and just that has motivated the lives of their parents. They grow up quickly, or rather try to, try to help their mother if it is their father who has been imprisoned but sometimes both feel mutely helpless as they confront each other in a home grown suddenly empty and silent.

Little things hurt. It may be only a pipe on a shelf or a book or a suit hanging in a closet. It may be only boys on a playground pointing and whispering. Some times of the day, too, are worse than others. In the morning when glancing into the bedroom of one's parents, the bed seems so empty now and the room so silent when only one is dressing there. But it is perhaps at night when all the other fathers are coming home from work that is the worst. As one sits in the dusk and waits, he can't help listening for the quick, homeward steps that once sounded so gaily. But if steps are heard now they are not his.

IT SEEMS queer eating supper alone and the bright determined cheeriness of one's mother sometimes sounds a little forced. Still it is better to talk about the father in Atlanta or Leavenworth or Terre Haute than not to talk

and in the discussion these Communist children obtain a pride and a knowledge of the forces of the world that makes them able to confront them.

The lives of these children and mothers constitute a modern American phenomenon and one which will increase unless Americans act to avert the drive to war and to save the Bill of Rights. Already there are some 65 children in all parts of the country whose father or mother has been arrested under the thought-control Smith Act. Some are already in the federal penitentiary, some are in jail, denied bail, and still others face the possibility of prison sentences.

THOSE on the outside, the families of those imprisoned or indicted have banded together here in New York in an organization known as the Families of the Smith Act Victims with offices at 799 Broadway. Their problems are manifold and they are acting together to help each other.

Their first affair is a reception at the Riverside Plaza, 253 W. 73 St., New York City. Admission is 50 cents. In attending you fight the Smith Act in a very special way.

### WIN PAY BOOST

PITTSBURGH (FP).—A 9-cent wage increase was won by members of Local 1323, United Steelworkers, CIO at the Fisher Scientific Co. plant here.

## Bookie's Bribes Went to Top in Police Dep't

THE TRIAL of 18 present and former New York policemen on graft and bribery charges came to an abrupt halt just two days after it started, when bookmaker Harry Gross,

chief prosecution witness, refused to identify them. Gross had been relied upon to name the 18 as recipients of \$1,000,000 a year for protection of his \$20,000,000 gambling empire. The case opened in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn court with charges that the graft deal had reached right into the police commissioner's office. Gross's refusal to talk netted him a five-year jail term for contempt of court, and Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald told the court that the bookmaker had received a "substantial" bribe for his silence when he fled police guards for a one-day sojourn in Atlantic City last week.

Gross appeared scared when he began to testify to back up prosecutor Julius Helfand's assertion he would prove the Gross bribes reached the highest officers in the police department, including the commissioner himself.

"Do you know the defendants in this case?" Helfand asked.

"I do," Gross replied.

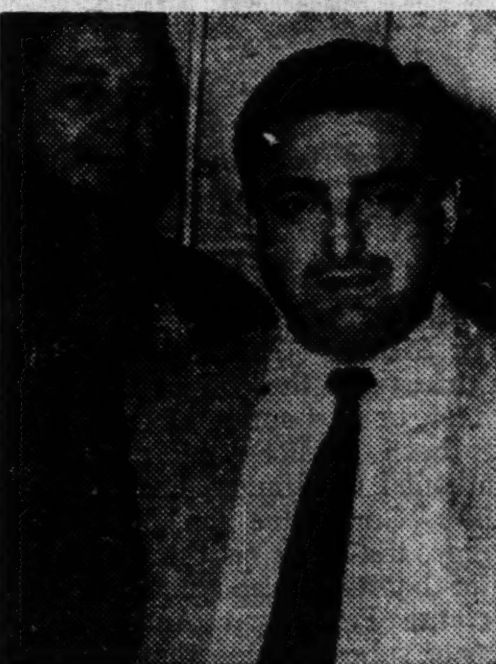
Then, at the prosecution's direction, he left the witness chair, circled back of the jury box, and came to a halt with his feet wide apart, squarely in front of the defendants.

Left to right, he called each by name. He used for the most part familiar diminutives, such as "Bill" and "Nat." As he called each name, the defendant arose and stood for a moment—grim-faced and staring at Gross.

When he came to the defendant with highest rank, retired inspector John E. Flynn, 46, seated in the second row, he departed from the first-name technique, calling out:

"Inspector Flynn."

Gross said that he made his first police contact in 1940, while



GROSS

he was taking bets on the street. He said he was approached by a policeman he identified only as Joseph Mayo, not a defendant, and was threatened with arrest.

"What can I do to get an okay?" Gross said he asked.

"Mayo said, 'I'll speak to the division and let you know in a few days what I can do.'"

The next time he met Mayo, he testified, the officer said it had been "fixed up" for Gross to open a horseroom in a garage at a parking lot. Mayo, Gross testified, said the initial costs would be:

Payments of \$125 each to men in the police commissioner's office, the chief inspector's office, the borough command's office and the office of the division inspector "and whatever you want to do extra for the pickup fellows."

Gross said he thought it was "quite a price," but he paid, in two instalments to two cops in a restaurant lavatory. Three days later he set up his horseroom.



## Kansas City Faces New Floods



Spectators stand on levee of the Kansas River in menaced area at Kansas City, Kans. Facing loss of jobs for second time, the men are employees of a plant inundated in big flood earlier in summer.

## Win Release Of Mexican Peace Fighters

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (Telepress).—Following many protests, Ladislao Carvajal, representative of the National Peace Council of Cuba on the monthly magazine Paz, which is published here, was freed Sept. 4 after being held incommunicado by the Mexican police since Sept. 1. Three Communist Party leaders in Mexico City were held for three days.

No charges were brought against

Carvajal and the Communist Party leaders. All were jailed in large-scale arrests which included Dioniso Encino, General Secretary of the Communist Party, about 100 students and five signature collectors for the peace pact petition.

The attempts to frame up the Communist leaders on charges of arson and violence collapsed under widespread protests. The progressive daily newspaper El Popular of Sept. 5 published a letter from Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Popular Party, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers (CTAL) and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), to Encina expressing solidarity and sharply protesting his arrest.

## IT'LL BE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT HOSPITAL DAY

## Will Petition City Friday for Action on 750-Bed Inter-Racial Hospital

MOUNTING SUPPORT for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day is coming from all corners of the community, borough and city, it was announced by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress. On Friday, Sept. 28, hundreds of men, women and children plan to visit City Hall to petition personally for the delayed inter-racial hospital promised by the City for Bedford-Stuyvesant.

A few of the statements already sent in support of the hospital campaign and Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day include:

"I am glad to add my voice to that of the 35,000 citizens who have recently petitioned for this hospital. . . . I am sorry to note, however, that there has been a considerable delay in the acquisition of the site so that the building of the hospital can be started in the very near future."—Father John M. Coleman, St. Phillips P.E. Church

"... One of the great precepts of our Lord was the care of the sick. It is also one of the great tributes, not only of our Christian civilization, but of our democracy. Because of these facts, I am in sympathy with any move that will help to bring about a hospital in our Bedford-Stuyvesant area."—Father Charles C. S. England, St. Augustine's P.E. Church

"... Sometimes people wait for 45 minutes and more to get an

ambulance. A new hospital here would correct this present inefficiency. . . . I therefore endorse this movement."—Bishop William R. Miller, African Orthodox Church.

"... There is no doubt of the terrible need for a hospital in Bedford-Stuyvesant. This community of 320,000 people with the highest tuberculosis, infant and maternal death rates in Brooklyn has needed a hospital for 30 years. . . ."—Sister Wadie Dunn, Royal Grand Matron, Star of Bethlehem Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

"... Only an aroused citizenry, willing to take time out to see their officials can bring about the quick construction of a hospital so desperately needed in Bedford-Stuyvesant. For this reason the Greater N. Y. Negro Labor Council has endorsed the activities of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress and urges its members and affiliates to participate in Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day on Sept. 28.—Ewart Guinier, chairman, Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

"... Being from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, I am in full accord with your program of action for a 750-bed inter-racial hospital. I regret that I shall be unable to be with you. . . ."—Lena Horne.

THE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Neighborhood Council, representing 86 block associations has announced the setting up of a hospital committee to work for the hospital, and urges immediate action by the City for the site and construction of the hospital.

Elaborate plans by the Hospital

Day Committee are being worked out, including bus transportation to help women and children, as well as a colorful car caravan. Mothers of babies whose lives have been needlessly sacrificed because of the inadequate and discriminatory medical care of the community, will participate and lead the delegation. From 10:30 to noon, the delegates will meet with the Mayor's office and city officials, and from 12 to 1 p.m. there will be a report-back rally around the Benjamin Franklin statue.

Union members and friends of Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day who work in the City Hall area have indicated their plans to participate in this noon-day demonstration of support for the hospital campaign.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Hospital Day marks two years of intensive activity by the community, sparked by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, for a 750-bed interracial hospital. The city was forced to allocate \$960,000 for the finding of a site and laying of plans. The City Real Estate Board promised to announce a site by September, 1951. Further, the departmental requests for the 1952 Capital Budget make no mention of the \$12,000,000 needed to start construction on the Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital. Citizens, impatient with delay and promises, and indignant over a mounting needless tragedies due to inadequate and discriminatory medical care, want an answer from City Hall—and this time are going in person for their answer.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

## CUBAN DAIRY WORKERS WIN WAGE BOOST

HAVANA (ALN).—A strike by workers in the milk products industries was averted when the Minister of Labor promised them a 12 percent wage increase without a corresponding increase in the price of milk. The government official said the necessary revenue would be raised by increasing the tariffs on foreign-made cheese and butter.

## FOOD PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

ceilings. Now DiSalle hints that he will have to give the packers another hike in their meat ceilings.

Meanwhile the Senate Banking Committee was rushing to get its report to the Senate floor. The committee may recommend adoption of the Maybank Bill (S-2092) which is best described as the Truman maneuver for accepting the Capehart amendment under the guise of "clarifying" it.

But in any event the committee is not expected to call for repeal of the Capehart formula.

If a fight is to be made for this move, it has to be made on the Senate floor, it seems. For at this writing no senator has shown any disposition to do battle for the interests of the consumers on

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# Set Month-long Fight On Rent Hikes, H. C. of L.

THE ENDLESS SPIRALLING of living costs has spurred consumer groups to demand an end to the outrageous profiteering by food monopolies. On top of the excessive meat prices that already exist, the government this week permitted wholesalers to boost retail beef prices two cents a pound.

From the office of the New York State Rent Commission came news that 20,000 rent boosts, averaging 13 percent, were permitted from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Since May 1, this same office has granted 91 percent of the landlord applications for increases, totalling 273,308 throughout the state.

A full-scale program to combat the High Cost of Living was be-

gun by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils demanding the defeat of the Capehart amendment which permits additional price boosts at the expense of workers' living standards.

A STREET CAMPAIGN of petition signatures, postcards to President Truman, delegations to Congressmen, local Assemblymen and Senators will be highlighted during the month of September 15 to October 15.

Tenants facing eviction from eight "emergency" housing projects, inhabited by 8,000 veterans' families, carried their fight to City Hall this week. Bearing stacks of petitions the delegation called on

Mayor Impellitteri to revoke the City Housing Authority decision, or "face a fight to the finish." Spokesmen told a Mayor's aide that "there aren't enough marshals to throw us into the streets."

According to state law, the eight projects are due for complete demolition by 1954. The city plans a piecemeal eviction program.

THE MANHATTAN Tenant Council offered documented proof of wholesale rent boosts despite landlord failure to provide necessary services. Tenant leaders also presented the city's Department of Housing and Buildings with evidence showing violation on the books for years with correction.

Immediate inspection of defective stoves and fridges will also be demanded of the Department of Housing and Buildings. Although the city's Health Department is engaged in an educational program on defective appliances which are causing needless deaths, the administration has failed to act seriously against Consolidated-Edison and greedy landlords responsible for the mounting death toll.

AN ACT-NOW PROGRAM was evolved at a consumer rally last week to fight proposed higher costs in food, rent, taxes, subway fares, postal and utility rates. More than 110 delegates from all parts of the city stressed the need for consistent activity on the price front. Wall Street's war program was blamed for skyrocketing living costs for the people and record-breaking profits for the trusts.

The rally accepted a program which called for price roll-backs to June, 1950 levels, meatless Tuesdays and Thursdays from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, delegations to elected officials, and a broad postcard and letter campaign to price and housing officials.

## Harlem Rallies to Ask Freedom for Davis

Seven street meetings will take place throughout the Harlem community this Saturday from 3 to 10 p.m., protesting the jailing of Benjamin Davis and demanding a rehearing of the Smith Act convictions.

The street meetings are sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress. Among the speakers will be: Olen Montgomery, one of the Scottsboro victims; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Mamie Battis and Ramona Garrett.

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# ALP Centers Drive to Elect Negro Candidates

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE BIGGEST ELECTION development this year is the nomination of two Negroes for major office on the American Labor Party slate. The candidacies of Jacques Isler,

prominent Negro attorney, for Supreme Court Justice in the First District (Manhattan and the Bronx), and Capt. Hugh M. Mulzac for Borough President of Queens, is a challenge to the jimcrow policies of the two major political machines that is having a deep effect among the Negro people.

No Negro has ever sat on the Supreme Court bench in New York and no Negro has ever held an elective office in Queens or sat on the Board of Estimate. This white supremacy grip on New York City by the bi-partisan Wall Street bloc can be broken by a tremendous surge of electoral protest from the Negro and independent-minded white voter.

ISLER'S CANDIDACY, promoted by the Non-Partisan Committee to Elect a Negro to the Supreme Court, brings the struggle of the Negro masses and the fight for democratic rights generally, smack up against the most ruthless foe of civil liberties in this election fight. He is Irving H. Saypol, ex-U.S. Attorney General and who was rewarded for his savage assaults on the rights of Communists, trade union leaders and workingclass spokesmen during his persecution of Smith Act victims, with a Tammany-Dewey nomination for the Supreme Court.

In Isler's campaign the people have a rich opportunity to answer the Smith Act, the Saypols, the Tammany and Republican supremacists and the whole war-drive hysteria of the bi-partisan machines. The ALP is organizing a vigorous fight to elect Isler and this campaign promises to be one of the most dramatic in the November race.

SIMILARLY IN QUEENS where the corrupt political bosses of both parties have been having a field day for years, the fight against white supremacy is reaching a new high in electoral activity. Capt. Mulzac, the first Negro skipper in World War II, whose ship, the Booker T. Washington, established maritime records in hauling cargo for our allies over-

## Don't Forget To Register

Registration for the November election begins Monday, Sept. 24, throughout the city. Polls will open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30 p.m. There will be two days for registration this week, the other registration days taking place in October.

Here is the schedule:  
Monday, Sept. 24 and Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 3, Thursday, Oct. 4, and Friday, Oct. 5, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 6 from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

seas without loss of men or munition, is campaigning on a platform of peace and democracy.

He has already startled the clubhouse hacks with an astute program for lowered taxes on small homeowners, a transit and school program, and an appeal for united struggle against the utility monopolies. His sound understanding of local problems has aroused great interest in the borough.

With Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for President of the City Council, as standard bearer, the Labor Party campaign, rolling to high gear, may throw the jitters into the Democratic-Republican-Liberal gang before many more weeks have passed.

## LIVING COSTS UP SHARPLY IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (ALN.)—Government figures reveal that the cost of living in the Federal District here rose 23.24 percent from January, 1950 to May, 1951. Largest increase was in rents, which shot up 103 percent. Food rose 13 percent, clothing 9 percent, medicines 3 percent, fuels 5 percent and transport 6 percent.



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ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

Negro Youth Leader for Freedom and  
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Hear: CLAUDIA JONES

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JOSEPH BUCHOLT

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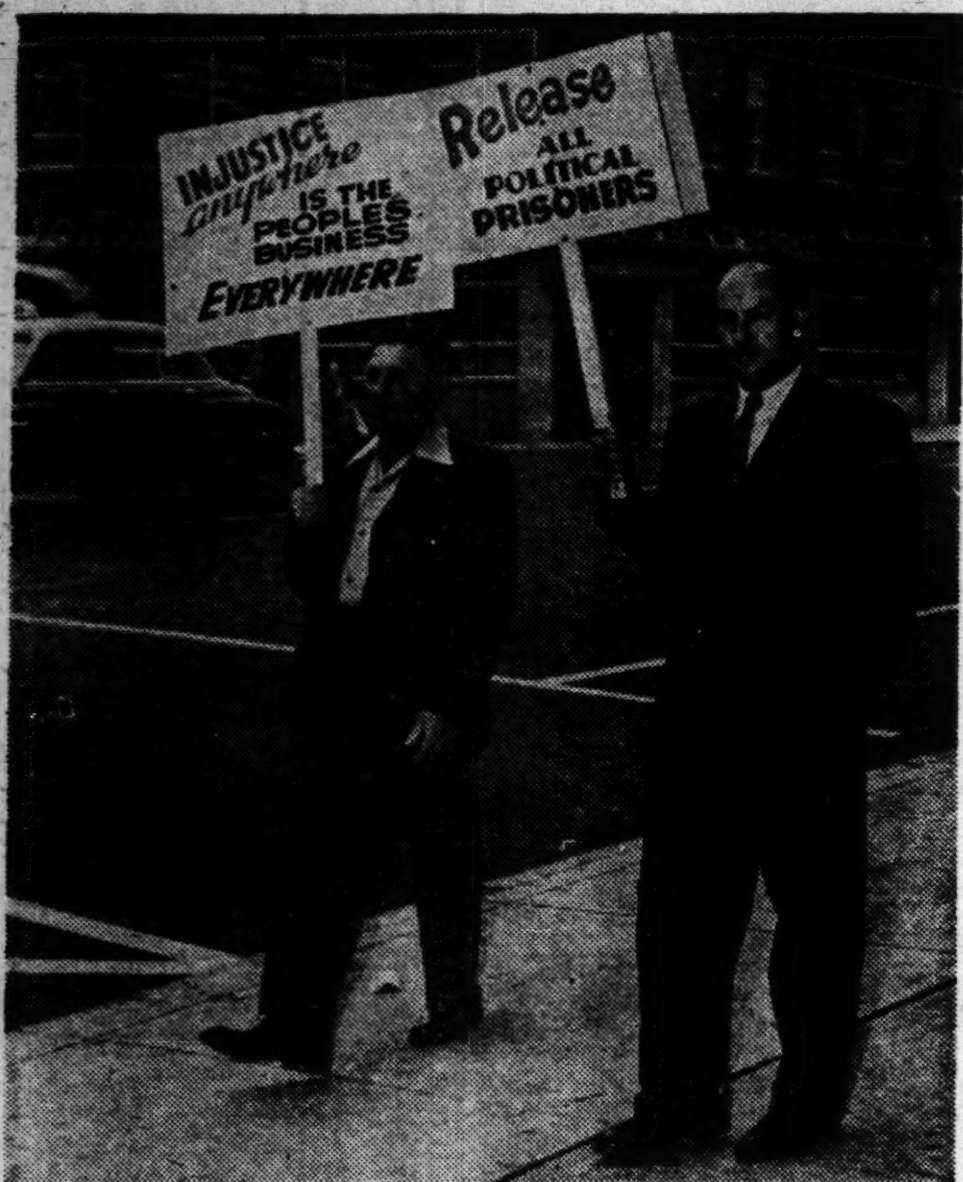
**NEW JERSEY  
EDITION**

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## Canadians Assail Smith Act



CANADIAN PROGRESSIVES give their opinion of the jailings of Americans under the Smith Act as they picket the United States Consulate in Vancouver, British Columbia. Nels Madsen (left) is a woodworker, Miguel Morgan is provincial chairman of the Labor-Progressive Party.

## You Must Register If You Want to Vote

Registration for the November elections begins Monday throughout the city. Polls open at 5 p.m. and close at 10:30. Registration continues on Tues-

day; other registration days take place in October. Here is the schedule: Monday, Sept. 24, and Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 5 to 10:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3, 4 and 5 from 5 to 10:30 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 6, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

# REARMING REICH HIT AS PERIL TO PEACE

— See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —

## Food Prices Too High? You've Seen Nothing Yet If You Don't Buck 'em Now

WASHINGTON  
By ROB. F. HALL

A SHARP UPWARD SPURT in prices and the cost of living by winter, or next spring at the latest, has been predicted by the CIO. Nathaniel Goldfinger, head of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, testifying on the Capehart price boosting amendment to the Defense Production Act, told a Senate subcommittee that by that time government allocations of materials to war production will create shortages which will be used by business as a pretext for price hikes.

The Capehart amendment, by placing a "skyhigh floor" under ceiling prices, will require the Office of Price Stabilization to grant higher prices to business, he said.

The CIO's prediction of higher prices within four to six months is important because since last February the trend in wholesale prices has been downward. Manufacturers of durable consumer goods, such as house furnishings, TV sets and electrical appliances, and producers of certain kinds of clothing, have been selling their products at lower than ceiling prices because only by this method

have they been able to secure customers.

THIS FACT has led some observers (but few housewives) to conclude that the fight for rollbacks and genuine price control isn't necessary. But it's possible to reach that conclusion only by ignoring the continued rise in food prices and the generally high level of retail prices which have not reflected the declines in wholesale prices.

Business men are expecting higher prices and making their preparations now for reaping a rich harvest in profits. Automobile manufacturers who are finding it difficult to move their products even at prices below ceilings have demanded and got a boost in their ceilings. Clothing manufacturers who have been securing their raw products relatively cheaply and in many cases have had to grant big discounts to sell their garments are also asking higher ceilings.

Under the Capehart amendment they are getting them with little effort. At the first sign of an improvement in the market situation they will surely boost prices.

THESE ARE excellent reasons

why labor and consumer groups are well advised to intensify their campaign for repeal of the Capehart amendment. Spokesman for the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and the National Farmers Union have all pointed out that the administration plan of tinkering with the Capehart amendment to make it more "workable" is no solution. If the Capehart formula "works" at all, it will "work" to boost prices and profits.

But all price hikes are not attributable to the Capehart amendment. OPS manages to find methods of its own, without benefit of Capehart, for boosting prices.

The most recent case in point was the action of price boss Michael DiSalle in granting meat packers an extra one to two cents a pound on cheaper cuts of beef. He did this, he said, to compensate packers for their "losses" incurred when prices for their by-products — hides and tallow — declined in the free market.

BUT TWO DAYS LATER the price of live cattle at the stockyards rose and wiped out the benefits of the boost in meat

(Continued on Page 7)



## UE Opens Drive for Wages, Peace, Civil Rights

— See Page 4 —



PEACEQUAKE!

A British View of the San Francisco Conference



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Unions Get Call for Negro Labor Convention

Meeting to Found Nat'l Council Convenes in Cincinnati Oct. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom:

"It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 260 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.



LAWRENCE J. WALKER, former Air Force sergeant, is shown being taken from Los Angeles court after being sentenced to life imprisonment.

## LONE NEGRO JUROR EXPOSES FRAMEUP

The shocking revelation in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly newspaper, of the white jurors' role in the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walker, 28-year-old Negro soldier, for alleged murder, has brought a call by the Civil Rights Congress for protest to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Calif.

The CRC, referring to Walker's conviction as "one of the crudest, most vicious jimcrow frameups in the wave of anti-Negro terror now sweeping the country" urged that Warren order "an investigation of the frameup perpetrated by the local sheriff, FBI agents and the judge in the case."

The role of the white jurors was exposed by Mrs. Margaret Chance, lone Negro juror on the panel, in an exclusive statement to the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker was convicted of the murder of a young white couple despite testimony by nine Negro and white soldiers that he was 23 miles from the scene of the crime on the morning it occurred.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the white woman foreman, without waiting for any jury deliberation declared it was evident that Walker was "guilty" as soon as the jury entered the jury room.

While the jurors were deliberat-

ing, scores of FBI agents and sheriff's deputies roamed through the court building and the nearby streets in an obvious attempt to intimidate both the jurors and the many Negroes who were awaiting the decision, CEC said. During the trial, FBI agents threatened soldiers at Walker's airfield who sought to testify for him.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

## THIS, TOO, IS THE SMITH ACT

Grief for the Loved Ones Is Not Something Of Which the Children Speak Easily

THE GRIEF of children whose parents have been imprisoned because of their beliefs is not one of which they speak easily. They accept it well because they are the children of Communists and already have a glimpse of that passion for a world beautiful and just that has motivated the lives of their parents. They grow up quickly, or rather try to, try to help their mother if it is their father who has been imprisoned but sometimes both feel flutely helpless as they confront each other in a home grown suddenly empty and silent.

Little things hurt. It may be only a pipe on a shelf or a book or a suit hanging in a closet. It may be only boys on a playground pointing and whispering. Some times of the day, too, are worse than others. In the morning when glancing into the bedroom of one's parents, the bed seems so empty now and the room so silent when only one is dressing there. But it is perhaps at night when all the other fathers are coming home from work that is the worst. As one sits in the dusk and waits, he can't help listening for the quick, homeward steps that once sounded so gaily. But if steps are heard now they are not his.

IT SEEMS queer eating supper alone and the bright determined cheeriness of one's mother sometimes sounds a little forced. Still it is better to talk about the father in Atlanta or Leavenworth or Terre Haute than not to talk

and in the discussion these Communist children obtain a pride and a knowledge of the forces of the world that makes them able to confront them.

The lives of these children and mothers constitute a modern American phenomenon and one which will increase unless Americans act to avert the drive to war and to save the Bill of Rights. Already there are some 65 children in all parts of the country whose father or mother has been arrested under the thought-control Smith Act. Some are already in the federal penitentiary, some are in jail, denied bail, and still others face the possibility of prison sentences.

THOSE on the outside, the families of those imprisoned or indicted have banded together here in New York in an organization known as the Families of the Smith Act Victims with offices at 799 Broadway. Their problems are manifold and they are acting together to help each other.

Their first affair is a reception at the Riverside Plaza, 253 W. 73 St., New York City. Admission is 50 cents. In attending you fight the Smith Act in a very special way.

### WIN PAY BOOST

PITTSBURGH (FP).—A 9-cent wage increase was won by members of Local 1323, United Steelworkers, CIO at the Fisher Scientific Co. plant here.

## Bookie's Bribes Went to Top in Police Dep't

THE TRIAL of 18 present and former New York policemen on graft and bribery charges came to an abrupt halt just two days after it started, when bookmaker Harry Gross, chief prosecution witness, refused to identify them. Gross had been relied upon to name the 18 as recipients of \$1,000,000 a year for protection of his \$20,000,000 gambling empire. The case opened in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn court with charges that the graft deal had reached right into the police commissioner's office. Gross's refusal to talk netted him a five-year jail term for contempt of court, and Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald told the court that the bookmaker had received a "substantial" bribe for his silence when he fled police guards for a one-day sojourn in Atlantic City last week.

Gross appeared scared when he began to testify to back up prosecutor Julius Helfand's assertion he would prove the Gross bribes reached the highest officers in the police department, including the commissioner himself.

"Do you know the defendants in this case?" Helfand asked.

"I do," Gross replied.

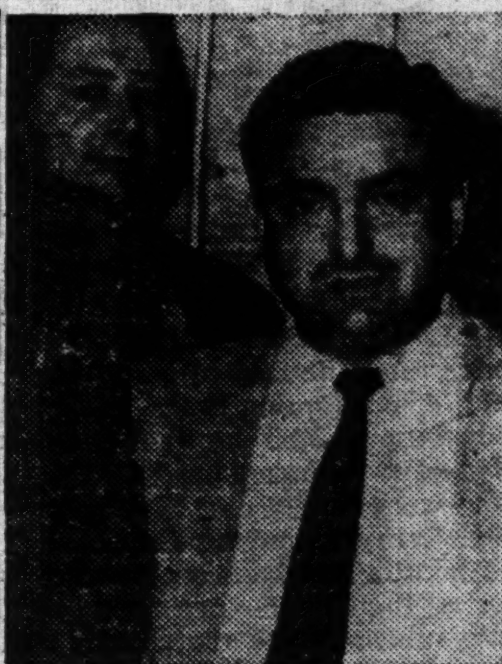
Then, at the prosecution's direction, he left the witness chair, circled back of the jury box, and came to a halt with his feet wide apart, squarely in front of the defendants.

Left to right, he called each by name. He used for the most part familiar diminutives, such as "Bill" and "Nat." As he called each name, the defendant arose and stood for a moment—grim-faced and staring at Gross.

When he came to the defendant with highest rank, retired inspector John E. Flynn, 46, seated in the second row, he departed from the first-name technique, calling out:

"Inspector Flynn."

Gross said that he made his



GROSS

he was taking bets on the street. He said he was approached by a policeman he identified only as Joseph Mayo, not a defendant, and was threatened with arrest.

"What can I do to get an okay?" Gross said he asked.

"Mayo said, 'I'll speak to the division and let you know in a few days what I can do.'"

The next time he met Mayo, he testified, the officer said it had been "fixed up" for Gross to open a horseroom in a garage at a parking lot. Mayo, Gross testified, said the initial costs would be:

Payments of \$125 each to men in the police commissioner's office, the chief inspector's office, the borough command's office and the office of the division inspector "and whatever you want to do extra for the pickup fellows."

Gross said he thought it was "quite a price," but he paid, in two instalments to two cops in a restaurant lavatory. Three days

later he set up his horseroom and



## Kansas City Faces New Floods



Spectators stand on levee of the Kansas River in menaced area at Kansas City, Kans. Facing loss of jobs for second time, the men are employees of a plant inundated in big flood earlier in summer.

## Win Release Of Mexican Peace Fighters

By A. B. MAGIL.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (Telepress).—Following many protests, Ladislao Carvajal, representative of the National Peace Council of Cuba on the monthly magazine Paz, which is published here, was freed Sept. 4 after being held incommunicado by the Mexican police since Sept. 1. Three Communist Party leaders in Mexico City were held for three days.

No charges were brought against

Carvajal and the Communist Party leaders. All were jailed in large-scale arrests which included Dioniso Encino, General Secretary of the Communist Party, about 100 students and five signature collectors for the peace pact petition.

The attempts to frame up the Communist leaders on charges of arson and violence collapsed under widespread protests. The progressive daily newspaper El Popular of Sept. 5 published a letter from Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Popular Party, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers (CTAL) and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), to Encina expressing solidarity and sharply protesting his arrest.

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## IT'LL BE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT HOSPITAL DAY

### Will Petition City Friday for Action on 750-Bed Inter-Racial Hospital

MOUNTING SUPPORT for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day is coming from all corners of the community, borough and city, it was announced by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress. On Friday, Sept. 28, hundreds of men, women and children plan to visit City Hall to petition personally for the delayed inter-racial hospital promised by the City for Bedford-Stuyvesant.

A few of the statements already sent in support of the hospital campaign and Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day include:

"I am glad to add my voice to that of the 35,000 citizens who have recently petitioned for this hospital. . . I am sorry to note, however, that there has been a considerable delay in the acquisition of the site so that the building of the hospital can be started in the very near future."—Father John M. Coleman, St. Phillips P.E. Church

"... One of the great precepts of our Lord was the care of the sick. It is also one of the great tributes, not only of our Christian civilization, but of our democracy. Because of these facts, I am in sympathy with any move that will help to bring about a hospital in our Bedford-Stuyvesant area."—Father Charles C. S. England, St. Augustine's P.E. Church

"... Sometimes people wait for 45 minutes and more to get an

ambulance. A new hospital here would correct this present inefficiency. . . I therefore endorse this movement."—Bishop William R. Miller, African Orthodox Church.

"... There is no doubt of the terrible need for a hospital in Bedford-Stuyvesant. This community of 320,000 people with the highest tuberculosis, infant and maternal death rates in Brooklyn has needed a hospital for 30 years. . . —Sister Wadie Dunn, Royal Grand Matron, Star of Bethlehem Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

"... Only an aroused citizenry, willing to take time out to see their officials can bring about the quick construction of a hospital so desperately needed in Bedford-Stuyvesant. For this reason the Greater N. Y. Negro Labor Council has endorsed the activities of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress and urges its members and affiliates to participate in Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day on Sept. 28 — Ewart Guinier, chairman, Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

"... Being from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, I am in full accord with your program of action for a 750-bed inter-racial hospital. I regret that I shall be unable to be with you. . . —Lena Horne.

THE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT-Neighborhood Council, representing 86 block associations has announced the setting up of a hospital committee to work for the hospital, and urges immediate action by the City for the site and construction of the hospital.

Elaborate plans by the Hospital

Day Committee are being worked out, including bus transportation to help women and children, as well as a colorful car caravan. Mothers of babies whose lives have been needlessly sacrificed because of the inadequate and discriminatory medical care of the community, will participate and lead the delegation. From 10:30 to noon, the delegates will meet with the Mayor's office and city officials, and from 12 to 1 p.m. there will be a report-back rally around the Benjamin Franklin statue.

Union members and friends of Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day who work in the City Hall area have indicated their plans to participate in this noon-day demonstration of support for the hospital campaign.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Hospital Day marks two years of intensive activity by the community, sparked by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, for a 750-bed interracial hospital. The city was forced to allocate \$960,000 for the finding of a site and laying of plans. The City Real Estate Board promised to announce a site by September, 1951. Further, the departmental requests for the 1952 Capital Budget make no mention of the \$12,000,000 needed to start construction on the Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital. Citizens, impatient with delay and promises, and indignant over a mounting needless tragedies due to inadequate and discriminatory medical care, want an answer from City Hall—and this time are going in person for their answer.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

### CUBAN DAIRY WORKERS WIN WAGE BOOST

HAVANA, (ALN).—A strike by workers in the milk products industries was averted when the Minister of Labor promised them a 12 percent wage increase without a corresponding increase in the price of milk. The government official said the necessary revenue would be raised by increasing the tariffs on foreign-made cheese and butter.

## FOOD PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)  
ceilings. Now DiSalle hints that he will have to give the packers another hike in their meat ceilings. Meanwhile the Senate Banking Committee was rushing to get its report to the Senate floor. The committee may recommend adoption of the Maybank Bill (S-2092) which is best described as the Truman maneuver for accepting the Capehart amendment under the guise of "clarifying" it.

But in any event the committee is not expected to call for repeal of the Capehart formula. If a fight is to be made for this move, it have to be made on the Senate floor, it seems. For at this writing no senator has shown any disposition to do battle for the interventionist fight consumer and

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# Ask Lowered Bail for 12 Jailed in California

## Bail Out The Bill Of Rights!



U. S. ATTORNEY ERNEST TOLIN,  
FEDERAL BUILDING,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

We respectfully call your attention to the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which states:

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

We believe that excessive bail (originally \$925,000) for the 12 California Smith Act defendants, all of whom are working men and women, is tantamount to denial of bail.

In view of the statement made by Federal Judge Mathes that \$5,000 bail would be adequate to ensure the presence of these defendants in court, we strongly urge that your office recommend reasonable bail for the 12 now in jail.

NAME	ADDRESS	CONTRIBUTION

THESE PETITIONS are being circulated by the thousands by the California Emergency Defense Committee which is spearheading the campaign to free the 15 California political prisoners held in bail totalling \$750,000 under the Smith Act. Immediate goal is 50,000 signatures.

## FBI HARASSES WIFE, CHILDREN OF GIL GREEN

### Use Every Trick in the Gestapo Bag

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Illinois. — For ten weeks now, the FBI has been hounding the family of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader.

The treatment of the Green family has nothing whatsoever to do with the fact that the FBI is conducting a search for Gil Green, victim of the Smith Act frameup.

Instead, this is a campaign of systematic intimidation and nerve-war against women and children, against the entire family and in turn their relatives, friends and neighbors.

There are hardened criminals in Chicago, well-known to the police. But none of them is watched with the hound-dog vigilance that accompanies Lillian Green and her three children 24 hours a day.

"If we go to the park, they sit down on a nearby bench," she related, "When I take the children to school they are behind us all the way."

This summer, the FBI prevented the Green children from going to camp. J. Edgar Hoover's office threatened the camp management that they would besiege the camp with "G-Men" if any of the children were permitted to stay there.

When the Green family rented

a summer cottage, the FBI rented the surrounding cottages. The Peeping Tom's invaded every bit of privacy the Green family had. If the Greens went for an evening walk along the country roads, the FBI men followed on their heels in cars. If the children went for a boat ride, the agents appeared in another boat.

"We are being held as hostage," explained Ben Green, Gil's brother. "We have been condemned without a trial and deprived of every simple right guaranteed to citizens who are not criminals."

Last week, the FBI called the General Accident Assurance Corp., and ordered them to cancel insurance on the cars driven by Ben and Lil Green.

The following day, they opened a new campaign against Ben Green and the shoe store where he works. All shopkeepers in the vicinity of the shoe store were given an FBI poster describing Gil Green. They were also told about Ben Green, asked not to associate with him and to spy on his movements.

At the homes of Lil Green and Ben Green, FBI squad cars are stationed constantly and conspicuously.

All of the members of the Green family have been known in the community for years as friendly, good neighbors. Now these neighbors, many of them perplexed and angered by the FBI operations, watch quietly from their windows as Lil Green walks to the grocery store—with her "escort" dogging her footsteps.

Is she really such a desperado? These neighbors know this courageous, good-humored woman, who is so devoted to her three children.

"I don't know what the FBI intends to accomplish by these methods," Lil Green declared. "Neither I nor any member of my family has nothing to say to them—and I'm sure even they must realize that fact by now."

To many people in the community here, it is clear that the government agents are largely motivated by malice and vengeance. If they can't reach Gil Green, they are going to take it out on his family.

That's why they are trying to cut off the Green family from their neighbors and friends. That's why the small children are hounded to school, quizzed and frightened by FBI men, isolated from their playmates.

Repeatedly, the government agents make futile efforts to question Lil Green and Ben Green. They ask for "cooperation." "You know, we don't often use guns, but..." one FBI man told Lil, implying that Gil will be shot down unless she helps them find him.

But Lil Green's reaction to these taunts and threats must be very discouraging to the FBI. They have failed to arouse anything but deeper understanding of the methods of fascism.

### Switch to New Line

Columbia River fishermen, members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, voted by a four to one majority to endorse a new bargaining approach which will make them employees of the packers. In the past they were "independent merchants" and were at the mercy of price legislation. The new plan will entitle them for the first time to unemployment and social security and disability benefits. The plan is already in effect in San Pedro and Sacramento, Calif.

## NEW JERSEY

## AFL LEADER WARNS UNIONS T-H WILL HURT EVEN MORE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (FP).—A warning that the full impact of the Taft-Hartley law has not yet been felt by organized labor came from AFL secretary-treasurer George Meany in a speech to the AFL Building Trades Dept. convention here.

Meany told the delegates that while they have not experienced fully the union-busting effects of the law, it "can hurt every building trades union whenever the employers want that union to be hurt. Just let the labor market go back to where it was in 1932 to 1936 and you will see what the law can do to your unions through its injunctive powers."

The AFL leader told the department that organized labor's "No. 1 problem is getting its members to vote and seeing to it that we get into the legislative halls men who will give labor a break. Political action is a 'must' for organized labor."

The convention also heard Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin declare: "Your machinery has settled more jurisdictional disputes in one day than the machinery set up by the Taft-Hartley Act has settled in four years."

He said the NLRB has "not handed down a single award in a jurisdictional dispute in all the time since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed."

The AFL Metal Trades Dept., Union Label Dept. and the International Labor Press Association



MEANY

also held conferences here before the opening of the AFL convention Sept. 17. Winners in the ILPA's annual journalism award contest were presented with plaques at a banquet Sept. 16.

### Hosiery Pension

An industry-wide pension plan covering 11,000 workers throughout the country, was agreed to between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America. It will be a jointly operated fund exclusively financed by the employers by a four percent payroll tax. The unique feature is that the worker, when of age can be eligible regardless of job changes, as long as the company he worked for is a participant in the plan.

## Draft Cards Readied in West Germany

BERLIN, Germany (Telepress).

The Bonn Government is preparing conscription registers so that the call-up for compulsory military service can be started immediately after the law on it is voted upon by Parliament. The paper, Deutsche Zeitung, reports that the Bonn Interior Minister, Robert Lahr, requested the Budget Committee of the Bonn-Parliament to grant him funds for compiling the conscription registers.

At the same time the provincial Government of North Rhine-Westphalia announced that 9,000,000 registration cards from the personnel files of the Wehrmacht will be compiled in a school-building at Kornelimuenster near Aachen. The majority of the registration cards have been placed at the disposal of the North Rhine - Westphalia Government by the American and British occupation authorities.

The Communist Parliamentary group has asked the Bonn Government to inform Parliament on whose orders the military registers are being compiled, and why the government has not informed Parliament.

### GM Pressure Rises

With rank-and-file pressure increasing for some action on General Motors speedup and layoffs, Walter Reuther seeks to head off opposition action by calling his own conference of the GM department sometime at the end of September. A scheduled Flint area meeting on speedup has kindled some of the fire under the top UAW administration.

### An Expensive Ad

A full-page ad in the New York Times inserted by the New York State CIO to advertise its pro-war convention resolution while the San Francisco Japanese treaty show was in session, cost \$3,960. The resolution is falsely titled "For World Peace."

### FEWER HIRED

WASHINGTON (FP).—Factory hirings in July were the lowest in that month in 10 years, except in the 1949 readjustment, the U. S. Labor Dept. reports.

### FLOOD DAMAGE

Damage caused by the summer flood in the Kansas City area alone was estimated at \$500 million. Of this, only about \$3 million was covered by insurance.

## TRENTON COPS CONSPIRE TO PROTECT SLAYER OF NEGRO

TRENTON, Sept. 19.—The entire Trenton police force is involved in a conspiracy to quit if the cop who killed Robert Kelly, a Negro, is suspended, it was revealed today. The story was published in the New Jersey Afro-American, with a headline stating: "Trenton Police Threaten to Strike if Pal Killer Is Suspended." It said that the chief of police had received an ultimatum to the effect that if patrolman Kuti, who shot and killed Robert Kelly on Aug. 9, was disciplined, "the entire roster of officers would 'take a walk.'"

Both Negro and white public opinion is up in arms over the shooting of Kelly, who attempted to protect his mother, Mrs. Ora Kelly, from a police beating.

Local, county and state officials have failed to act in the case. A local grand jury whitewashed Kuti.

The New Jersey Civil Rights

Congress, in a wire to Gov. Alfred J. Driscoll today recalled that he had disregarded an earlier plea to act on the shooting and, commenting on the police threat, declared:

"Certainly this is ample proof that Mercer County officials are unable and unwilling to treat this crucial issue in a constitutional manner. Your silence has emboldened them in the violation of the constitutional rights of the people. By employing your powers you can intervene to guarantee the rights of all of us, Negro and white."

The NAACP and other organizations are on record as urging Driscoll to appoint a special prosecutor in the case.

In a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the Jersey CRC cited the inaction of local officials in the face of the "reign of terror" in Trenton, and demanded a Justice Department investigation.

## HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY HITS BAN ON TEACHERS UNION

The faculty of Long Island High City School voted by better than three to one to protest the Board of Education's "arbitrary action in rescinding the Teachers Union privilege of using school buildings for its monthly membership meetings." The high school teachers, at their first meeting of the new school year, viewed the board's ban as a threat to all organizations differing with board policies.

Legal action has already begun by the Teachers Union against the board in a petition to the Commissioner of Education. It asks the Commissioner to set aside the board's resolution of July 19, as applied to the Teachers Union on the ground that it is unjust, discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Also entering the case as amicus curiae are the American Civil Liberties Union and New York Chapter of the Lawyers Guild.

A strong blast against the resolution has been delivered by Clifford McAvoy, American Labor Party choice for City Council President. Said McAvoy: "The Board of Education is using the Timone resolution to operate the public schools as private property. . . . The board is imposing a political means test upon the use of school property which is owned and supported by ALL New Yorkers . . . if the board disapproves the group of speakers or subjects it simply shuts the gates."



# PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNIST PARTY: 'UNITE TO SAVE BILL OF RIGHTS'

**PHILADELPHIA.** — The District Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania has issued a call to every Party member and sympathizer in this area to enlist in a campaign for united action in defense of the Bill of Rights and the U. S. Constitution.

The District Committee warned that deep inroads into the rights of the American people have been made by the pro-fascist, pro-war forces through the Supreme Court's upholding of the Foley Square convictions and the constitutionality of the Smith Act, growing arrests of working-class leaders and a rise in FBI hoodlumism.

**HOWEVER,** the District Committee said:

"Despite the serious inroads made during the past period by pro-war, pro-fascist forces, the overwhelming majority of the working class and Negro people are demonstrating continuing hostility to Wall Street's program of war and fascism.

"The masses are ready to struggle in an organized way provided the party comes forward in the shops, the working-class communities, and among the Negro people, giving the necessary political leadership called for by this period."

The District Committee pro-

posed these as the main demands to be raised in the course of the campaign:

- 1) Repeal the Smith Act; free the Smith Act victims; for a rehearing by the U. S. Supreme Court of its decision in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.
- 2) Support the Sabbath Bill HR 3118, for the repeal of the McCarran Law.
- 3) Free Jenkins, free Fletcher Mills; end police brutality against the Negro people.
- 4) For an end to the Gestapo terror of the FBI; no political police in the United States.
- 5) Restore the Bill of Rights: the right to bail, privacy of the


home, freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion.

6) Defeat police state legislation in Harrisburg: HR 1644 and the Pechan Loyalty Oath Bill.

The District Committee also proposed a number of forms and methods by which Party sections and clubs could undertake to develop the campaign. These include:

- 1) Organize broad civil rights committees, defense committees, or restore the Bill of Rights Committees in shops and communities.
- 2) Develop a program of mass education: pamphlets, leaflets, mass mailings, newspaper ads, debates, street meetings.

- 3) Formulate a specific plan of visiting trade union, Negro, religious, youth, professional, small business, farm, fraternal, national group and community leaders.
- 4) Organize broad delegations from shops, mass organization, or communities to visit congressmen and state legislators. Have these organizations pass resolutions, send letters, telegrams, post cards, etc.
- 5) Work out plans for broadly sponsored community rallies, conferences, and round robin statements.
- 6) Intensify the struggle for finances. Get people to come forward and put up bail.



**PENNA.  
EDITION**

## The Worker

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## HAIL NELSON'S BAIL VICTORY; URGE NEW LOANS TO FUND

**PHILADELPHIA.** — An appeal for contributions to the Bail Fund Committee of the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress has been issued by its trustees, Miss Anna Pennacker and Jack S. Zucker, following the posting of a \$20,000 bond for the release of Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist leader, indicted under the Smith Act.

Despite efforts of United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleason to have the Bail Fund Committee bail declared unacceptable, at a Federal Court hearing, the bond was ruled as sufficient surety by U.S. District Court Judge William H. Kirkpatrick.

Trustees of the Bail Fund declared this decision represented a victory for constitutional liberties, and announced a plan to enlarge the fund to meet the needs of other prosecuted working class leaders or victims in civil rights cases.

**IN MAKING** the appeal for loans Miss Pennacker and Mr. Zucker stated:

"This victory takes on meaning only if the Bail Fund Committee is able to meet the continued challenge to the constitutional right to bail.

"Four victims of the Smith Act have been in jail in Pittsburgh since Aug. 17 under \$20,000 bail each. The first task before every Pennsylvanian is to get them out of jail.

"In addition it is essential to have

bail on hand so that other brave workers who may be arrested will not be forced to sit in jail pending trial.

"Regardless of political views or other commitments, we ask everyone to shoulder his or her part in this vital front line fight for the Bill of Rights."

Loans of \$25 and over are being asked by the Bail Fund. In addition, contributions for administration costs of the fund are also being appealed for by the trustees, who may be reached at the office of the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress, Room 700, Professional Building, 18331 Chetnut St., Philadelphia.

## Use Musmanno Bill to Outflank Pechan Fight

**HARRISBURG.** — Apprehension was reported here among CIO, AFL, and other labor, liberal and conservative groups that their solid front against the thought-control Pechan 'Loyalty-Oath' Bill was in danger of being outflanked by the Musmanno Bill, HR 1644.

This measure, which outlaws the Communist Party, and confiscates the treasuries of any group that "further its purposes," has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

THE FOLLOWING facts are

### Phila. NAACP Urges Defeat of Musmanno Bill

**PHILADELPHIA.** — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has joined the conservatively-led groups against the Musmanno Bill, which outlaws the Communist Party and confiscates the treasuries of any group that "further its purposes."

The Sept. 11 regular monthly membership meeting of the NAACP unanimously passed a resolution condemning HR 1644 (Musmanno Bill) and calling on the Senate Judiciary Committee in Harrisburg to defeat it.

secret in Harrisburg legislative quarters:

State legislators are being bombarded by wide opposition to the Pechan Bill. Even the old Republican boss, Grundy, had to issue a statement against it.

The legislators have been assured by Musmanno (whose legislative adroitness even his detractors here admit) that the unpopular 'Loyalty Oath' bill is unnecessary if his measure is adopted.

Musmanno has promised that HR 1644 will not only put teachers and other public employees under much stricter state police control than the Pechan Bill, but also all labor, liberal, and conservative, socially-minded "Communist" group as well.

In addition, he guarantees that

### Parolees as Scabs

The Alabama Parole Board has been recruiting scabs in the strike of 150 members of the United Packinghouse Workers at the W. W. Pickle Co. in Montgomery. According to the UPW, one of the parolee women said they were given the alternative of scabbing or going back to jail. Exposure by the strikers forced the Parole Board to promise no more scabs would be sent. The majority of the strikers, out since August 2, are Negro women.

## 'Loyalty Oath Not Needed': Musmanno

But That's if His  
Anti-Red Bill Passes

From Press Harrisburg Bureau  
**HARRISBURG, Aug. 22** — Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh said today that if his Anti-Communist Bill is passed by the Legislature there would be "no need" for a loyalty oath measure now pending in the House.

The bill to outlaw the Communist Party in Pennsylvania was passed by the House, 145 to 8, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary General Committee after a bit of confusion.

The Loyalty Oath Bill, requiring public employees — including school teachers — to swear loyalty to their Government, has been passed by the Senate and is reposing in the House State Government Committee.

### Bill Has Teeth

Judge Musmanno's bill, which would fix penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and 20 years in prison, is so strong, he said, that if it is passed the loyalty oath measure could be dropped.

The loyalty bill has been bitterly attacked by educators and others on the ground that it is undemocratic, would catch no Communists and would give officials power to persecute innocent people.

—From the Pittsburgh Press

## WHY AND HOW YOU CAN BEGIN MOVING IN PHILA. ELECTION DRIVE

**PHILADELPHIA**

**THIS YEAR'S** municipal elections cannot be seen as a narrow, partisan fight for office. On the contrary, the 1951 elections have to be seen in relation to the basic struggles facing the people for peace and democracy against fascism and war.

The exercises of the right to vote, and to campaign in elections, is in itself a front-line fight in this basic struggle.

THERE are already dangerous

signs that the apathy that allowed Judge Michael Musmanno to be elevated to the Supreme Court by less than 11 percent of the voters in the July primary election is continuing into the current campaign.

The registration for the Nov. 6 election closed last Saturday, Sept. 15, with little evidence of any all-out drive to get voters registered.

Progressive, liberal, and left-led labor and civic groups and individuals have a special patriotic responsibility to fight for every vestige of legality and every one of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution, including the right to participate in elections.

Any tendency to "sit out the election" can only play into the hands of the most fascist-minded forces in the city and state, as was shown in the July primary.

### THE ROLE THAT LABOR

and progressive forces can play in the current mayoralty campaign arises out of the basic needs of the people.

The overwhelming majority of Pennsylvanians want peace, lower prices, lower taxes, equal rights for all, improved living standards and social services.

They want an end to war, and all the evils the war hysteria is bringing them — increased jingoism, high prices and taxes, and FBIism with its onslaught on labor and everyone's civil rights.

Every union member and union local, every civic, religious, or neighborhood group, has a responsibility in getting these basic issues discussed in the current campaign.

No time can be lost in sending representatives or delegations to all candidates for office. Where do they stand on the Pechan "Loyalty Oath" Bill? The Musmanno Bill (HR 1644)? Police Brutality? The freedom of Byard Jenkins? Fletcher Mills and other Philadelphia victims of the oppression of the Negro people?

High prices, the wage and other taxes, housing — these and the host of other vital questions the people want answered are not being raised by the major party candidates.

**JUST SO,** the peoples' organizations can play a decisive role in the campaign by getting the basic questions discussed in their unions and other organizations, in the papers, and by candidates of all parties.

The unprecedented coalition of all labor, liberal and many conservative groups against the Pechan 'Loyalty Oath' Bill has shown what can be done.

Another outstanding demonstration was the turn-out of 2,000 people from all walks of life and political opinion at the recent Peace and Brotherhood Festival.

## AFL Supports Demo Slate, Teamsters GOP

**PHILADELPHIA.** — A number of labor and liberal leaders are supporting James Clark and Richardson Dilworth for Mayor and District Attorney in the municipal election here Nov. 6. They are running on the Democratic ticket against a Republican slate headed by Rev. Daniel Poling for Mayor.

The AFL Labor's League for Political Education endorsed Clark and Dilworth, without committing itself on the rest of the municipal posts.

An Independent-Committee for the Clark-Dilworth ticket has been formed by the leaders of the Committee for Philadelphia Americans for Democratic Action, and the Independent Voters Committee.

Following Poling's slating of John Backhaus, president of the AFL Teamsters Joint Council for city council, on the Republican ticket, Backhaus announced that his group would support the GOP.

## Old Parties Mum on Rents As 41,000 Increases Are OK'D

**PHILADELPHIA.** — The landlords of Philadelphia have been granted 41,000 rent rises since Aug. 1, it has been announced here. This basic problem of rising rent costs for the people of Philadelphia is one which both Republican and Democratic parties are steering clear of in this election campaign.

The law recently passed by the Federal Administration granting rent increases has been avidly seized upon by Philadelphia landlords. According to the area rent director, the Philadelphia Rent Stabilization office has received 55,000 applications from landlords to date, with 1500 to 1600 re-

quests a day coming into the office. It thus can be seen that approximately four out of every five requests made by the landlords have been granted.

The Republican Party has no program against rent increases for the people. The Democratic Party's candidate for district attorney, Richardson Dilworth, is conducting an active campaign, loosing his whole fire upon the "rotten mess in City Hall," corruption, graft, etc. But like his Republican counterparts he has not made the slightest attempt to challenge the real estate interests which dominate Philadelphia.



PEACEQUAKE!

A British View of the San Francisco Conference



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Unions Get Call for Negro Labor Convention

Meeting to Found Nat'l Council Convenes in Cincinnati Oct. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom:

"It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 260 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.



LAWRENCE J. WALKER, former Air Force sergeant, is shown being taken from Los Angeles court after being sentenced to life imprisonment.

## LONE NEGRO JUROR EXPOSES FRAMEUP

The shocking revelation in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly newspaper, of the white jurors' role in the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walker, 28-year-old Negro soldier, for alleged murder, has brought a call by the Civil Rights Congress for protest to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Calif.

The CRC, referring to Walker's conviction as "one of the crudest, most vicious jimcrow frameups in the wave of anti-Negro terror now sweeping the country" urged that Warren order "an investigation of the frameup perpetrated by the local sheriff, FBI agents and the judge in the case."

The role of the white jurors was exposed by Mrs. Margaret Chance, lone-Negro juror on the panel, in an exclusive statement to the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker was convicted of the murder of a young white couple despite testimony by nine Negro and white soldiers that he was 23 miles from the scene of the crime on the morning it occurred.

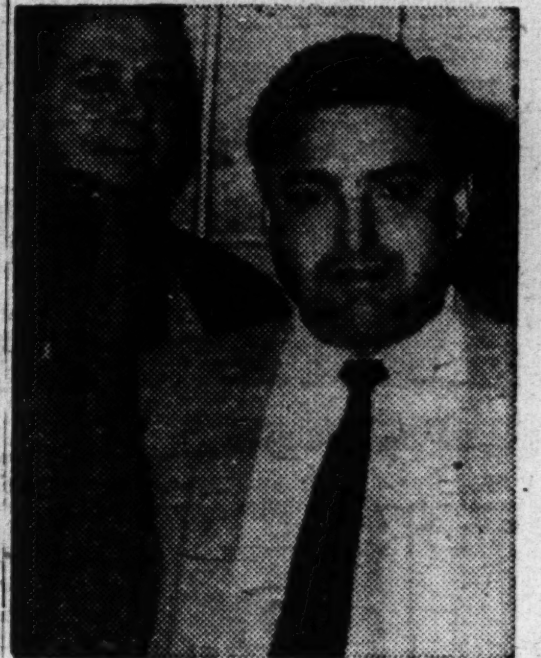
Mrs. Chance revealed that the white woman foreman, without waiting for any jury deliberation declared it was evident that Walker was "guilty" as soon as the jury entered the jury room. While the jurors were deliberating, scores of FBI agents and sheriff's deputies roamed through the court building and the nearby streets in an obvious attempt to intimidate both the jurors and the many Negroes who were awaiting the decision, CEC said. During the trial, FBI agents threatened soldiers at Walker's airfield who sought to testify for him.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

## Bookie's Bribes Went to Top in Police Dep't

THE TRIAL of 18 present and former New York policemen on graft and bribery charges came to an abrupt halt just two days after it started, when bookmaker Harry Gross, chief prosecution witness, refused to identify them. Gross had been relied upon to name the 18 as recipients of \$1,000,000 a year for protection of his \$20,000,000 gambling empire. The case opened in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn court with charges that the graft deal had reached right into the police commissioner's office. Gross's refusal to talk netted him a five-year jail term for contempt of court, and Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald told the court that the bookmaker had received a "substantial" bribe for his silence when he fled police guards for a one-day sojourn in Atlantic City last week.



GROSS

Gross appeared scared when he began to testify to back up prosecutor Julius Helfand's assertion he would prove the Gross bribes reached the highest officers in the police department, including the commissioner himself.

"Do you know the defendants in this case?" Helfand asked.

"I do," Gross replied.

Then, at the prosecution's direction, he left the witness chair, circled back of the jury box, and came to a halt with his feet wide apart, squarely in front of the defendants.

Left to right, he called each by name. He used for the most part familiar diminutives, such as "Bill" and "Nat." As he called each name, the defendant arose and stood for a moment—grim-faced and staring at Gross.

When he came to the defendant with highest rank, retired inspector John E. Flynn, 46, seated in the second row, he departed from the first-name technique, calling out:

"Inspector Flynn."

Gross said that he made his first police contact in 1940, while

he was taking bets on the street. He said he was approached by a policeman he identified only as Joseph Mayo, not a defendant, and was threatened with arrest.

"What can I do to get an okay?" Gross said he asked.

"Mayo said, 'I'll speak to the division and let you know in a few days what I can do.'"

The next time he met Mayo, he testified, the officer said it had been "fixed up" for Gross to open a horseroom in a garage at a parking lot. Mayo, Gross testified, said the initial costs would be:

Payments of \$125 each to men in the police commissioner's office, the chief inspector's office, the borough command's office and the office of the division inspector "and whatever you want to do extra for the pickup fellows."

Gross said he thought it was "quite a price," but he paid, in two instalments to two cops in a restaurant lavatory. Three days later he set up his horseroom.

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### FRENCH UNIONS RAP LOW PAY LEVEL

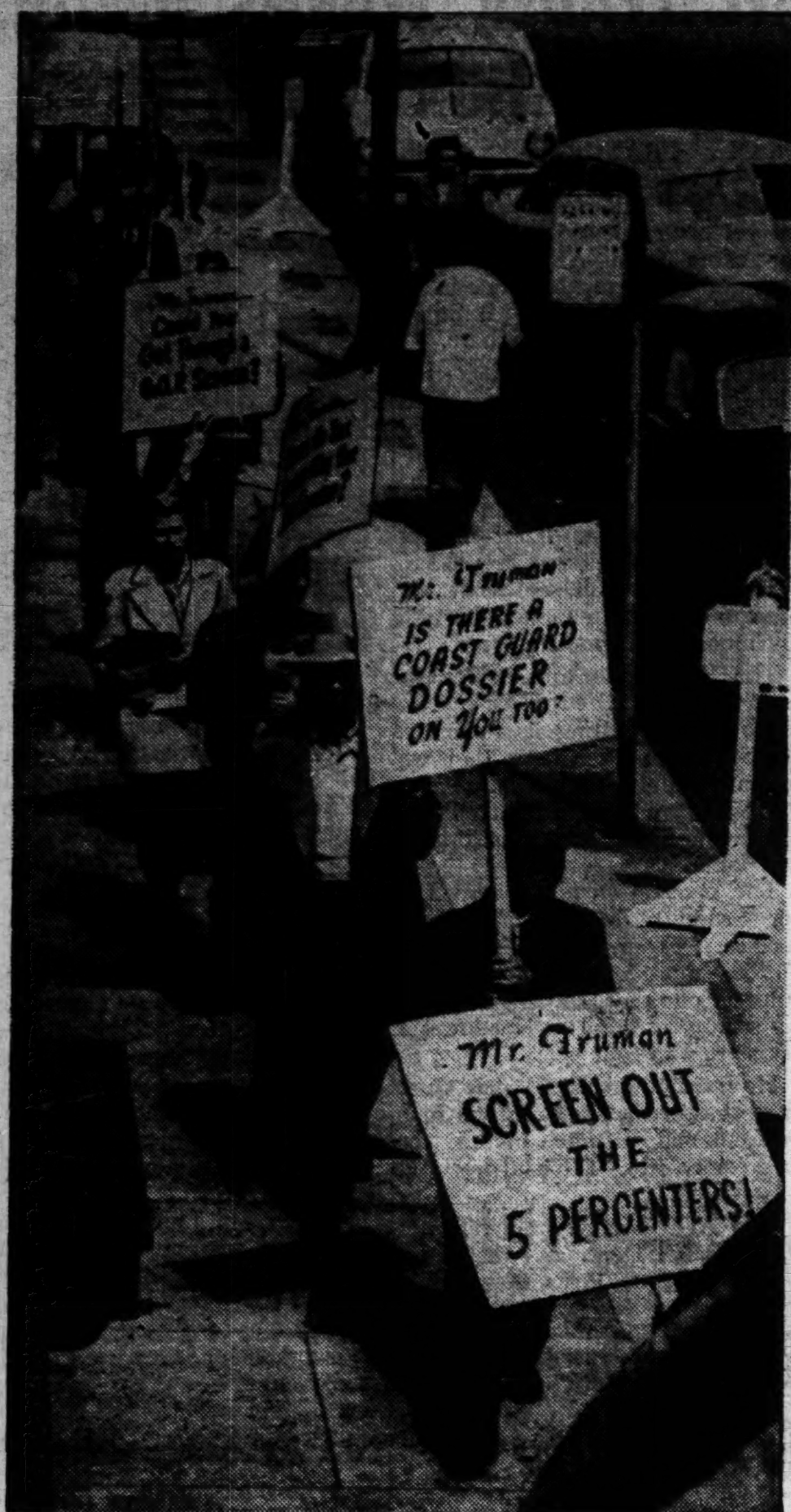
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## Medic Trust Maps Alliance With Wall St.

WASHINGTON.

A medical magazine has let the cat out of the bag on a bigger and "better" alliance of American Medical Association lobbyists with ultra-reactionary big business interests to dominate the national elections in 1952.

Medical Economics, the magazine that goes to most U. S. doctors, tell the story in its July issue. The Committee for the Nation's Health, an independent organization of physicians fighting for national health insurance against the AMA, warned the article means that AMA's participation in the national campaign last year was "only the beginning."

"Various professions and industries are ready to band together in a massive election year campaign," the magazine said, "against all forms of state socialism." The AMA definition of socialism is anything that might smack of decent medical care for low-income groups or progress on the economic front.

Prime targets of the campaign, the sheet declared, will be "national candidates who lean toward schemes like health insurance." Techniques, the medical journal said, "will be those exploited so successfully last year by the medical profession." In that campaign the AMA used \$100,000-a-year press agents and advertising paid for from a \$3 million slush fund raised by taxing each AMA member \$25 a year.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

## WOMEN HONOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

BERLIN (ALN).—Over 10,000 women from Germany and other European countries held a mass demonstration on the site of the Nazi Ravensbruck concentration camp to pay homage to the victims of Nazi barbarism. Called together by the Federation of Victims of Nazism, the women paraded past a monument built where Nazi gas chambers once stood. The following day, several thousand people gathered in August Bebel Square here to mark International Victims of Fascism Day.

## War Casualty

DETROIT.—Steel to kill our sons and daughters and the children of Korea—yes. But steel to build the schools we need—no.


That's the essence of a story released by Detroit School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau.

Dondineau revealed that government failure to allocate steel and other "critical materials" has forced a halt in 11 school-building projects designed to meet the huge increase in school enrollment, the need for smaller classes and more teachers.

Money for the construction projects, which would create some 200 new classrooms, was secured through 8½-mill additional taxes voted two years ago.



In view of the statement made by Federal Judge Mathes that \$5,000 bail would be adequate to ensure the presence of these defendants in court, we strongly urge that your office recommend reasonable bail for the 12 now in jail.

[illegible]

A strong blast against the resolution has been delivered by Clifford McAvoy, American Labor Party choice for City Council President. Said McAvoy: "The Board of Education is using the Timone resolution to operate the public schools as private property. . . . The board is imposing a political means test upon the use of school property which is owned and supported by ALL New Yorkers . . . if the board disapproves the group of speakers or subjects it simply shuts the gates."



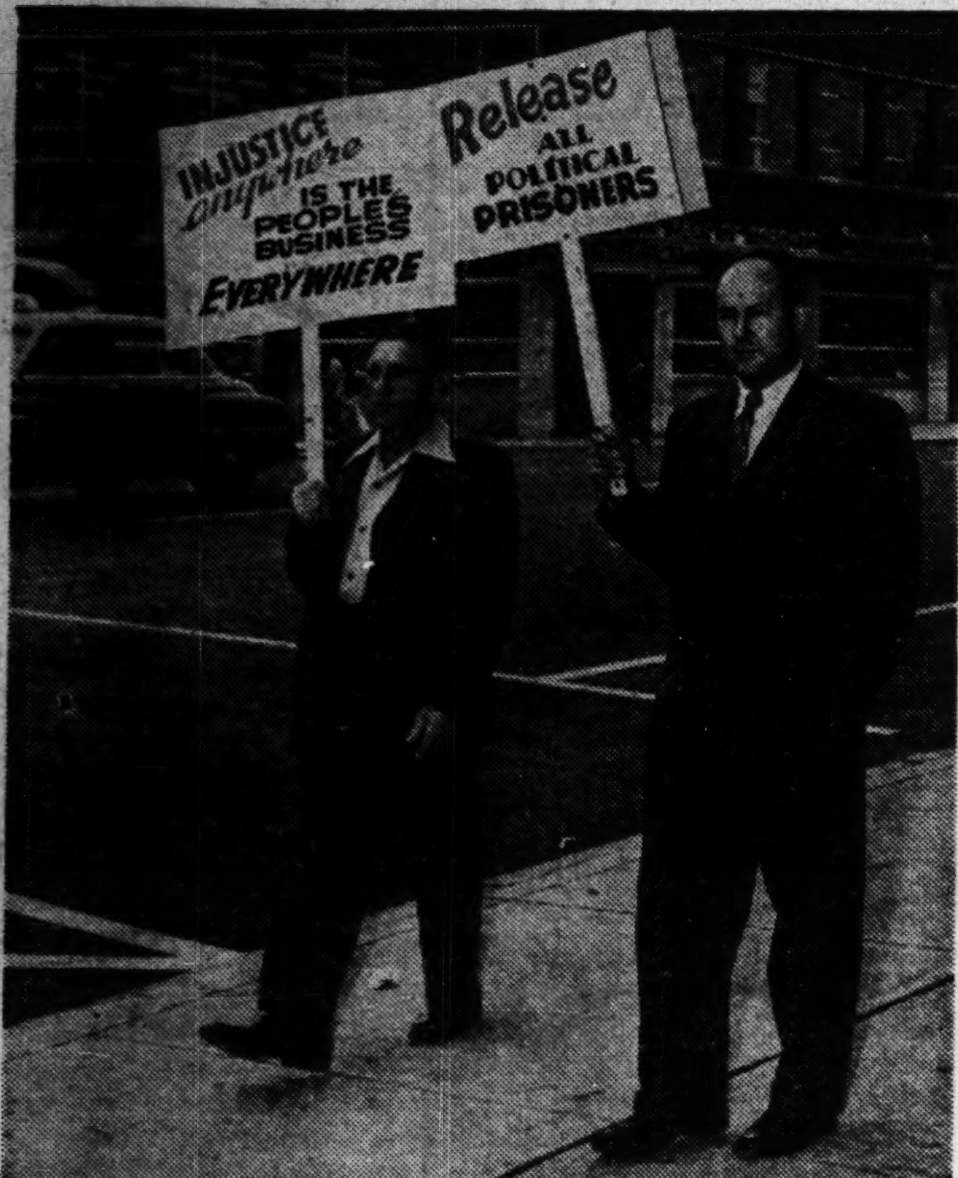
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## Canadians Assail Smith Act



CANADIAN PROGRESSIVES give their opinion of the jailings of Americans under the Smith Act as they picket the United States Consulate in Vancouver, British Columbia. Nels Madsen (left) is a woodworker, Migel Morgan is provincial chairman of the Labor-Progressive Party.

## GRAND JURY INDICTS FIVE DEFENDERS OF CICERO VICTIMS, CLEARS 'MOB'

— See Page 3 —

# REARMING REICH HIT AS PERIL TO PEACE

— See Page 3 —

## Food Prices Too High? You've Seen Nothing Yet If You Don't Buck 'em Now

By **ROB. F. HALL**  
WASHINGTON

**A SHARP UPWARD SPURT** in prices and the cost of living by winter, or next spring at the latest, has been predicted by the CIO. Nathaniel Goldfinger, head of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, testifying on the Capehart price boosting amendment to the Defense Production Act, told a Senate subcommittee that by that time government allocations of materials to war production will create shortages which will be used by business as a pretext for price hikes.

The Capehart amendment, by placing a "skyhigh floor" under ceiling prices, will require the Office of Price Stabilization to grant higher prices to business, he said.

The CIO's prediction of higher prices within four to six months is important because since last February the trend in wholesale prices has been downward. Manufacturers of durable consumer goods, such as house furnishings, TV sets and electrical appliances, and producers of certain kinds of clothing, have been selling their products at lower than ceiling prices because only by this method

have they been able to secure customers.

**THIS FACT** has led some observers (but few housewives) to conclude that the fight for roll-backs and genuine price control isn't necessary. But it's possible to reach that conclusion only by ignoring the continued rise in food prices and the generally high level of retail prices which have not reflected the declines in wholesale prices.

Business men are expecting higher prices and making their preparations now for reaping a rich harvest in profits. Automobile manufacturers who are finding it difficult to move their products even at prices below ceilings have demanded and got a boost in their ceilings. Clothing manufacturers who have been securing their raw products relatively cheaply and in many cases have had to grant big discounts to sell their garments are also asking higher ceilings.

Under the Capehart amendment they are getting them with little effort. At the first sign of an improvement in the market situation they will surely boost prices.

THESE ARE excellent reasons

why labor and consumer groups are well advised to intensify their campaign for repeal of the Capehart amendment. Spokesman for the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and the National Farmers Union have all pointed out that the administration plan of tinkering with the Capehart amendment to make it more "workable" is no solution. If the Capehart formula "works" at all, it will "work" to boost prices and profits.

But all price hikes are not attributable to the Capehart amendment. OPS manages to find methods of its own, without benefit of Capehart, for boosting prices.

The most recent case in point was the action of price boss Michael DiSalle in granting meat packers an extra one to two cents a pound on cheaper cuts of beef. He did this, he said, to compensate packers for their "losses" incurred when prices for their by-products—hides and tallow—declined in the free market.

**BUT TWO DAYS LATER** the price of live cattle at the stockyards rose and wiped out the benefits of the boost in meat

(Continued on Page 8)



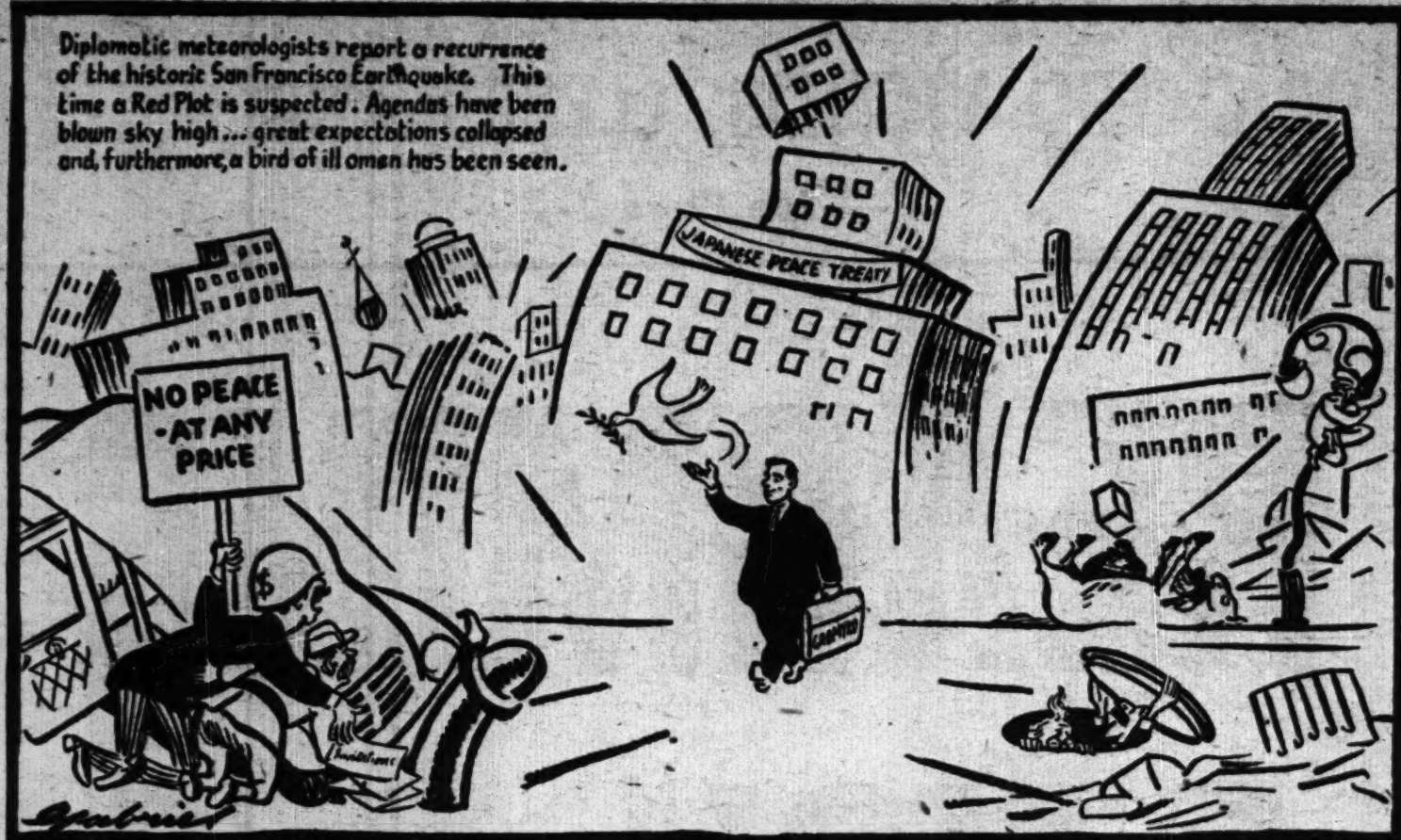
## UE Opens Drive for Wages, Peace, Civil Rights

— See Page 4 —



# PEACEQUAKE!

# A British View of the San Francisco Conference



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Unions Get Call for Negro Labor Convention

Meeting to Found Nat'l Council Convenes in Cincinnati Oct. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

★ THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

★ THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom:

"It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 260 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.



LAWRENCE J. WALKER, former Air Force sergeant, is shown being taken from Los Angeles court after being sentenced to life imprisonment.

## LONE NEGRO JUROR EXPOSES FRAMEUP

The shocking revelation in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly newspaper, of the white jurors' role in the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walker, 28-year-old Negro soldier, for alleged murder, has brought a call by the Civil Rights Congress for protest to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Calif. The CRC, referring to Walker's conviction as "one of the crudest, most vicious jimcrow frameups in the wave of anti-Negro terror now sweeping the country" urged that Warren order "an investigation of the frameup perpetrated by the local sheriff, FBI agents and the judge in the case."

The role of the white jurors was exposed by Mrs. Margaret Chance, lone Negro juror on the panel, in an exclusive statement to the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker was convicted of the murder of a young white couple despite testimony by nine Negro and white soldiers that he was 23 miles from the scene of the crime on the morning it occurred.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the white woman foreman, without waiting for any jury deliberation declared it "was evident that Walker was 'guilty' as soon as the jury entered the jury room."

While the jurors were deliberat-

ing, scores of FBI agents and sheriff's deputies roamed through the court building and the nearby streets in an obvious attempt to intimidate both the jurors and the many Negroes who were awaiting the decision, CEC said. During the trial, FBI agents threatened soldiers at Walker's airfield who sought to testify for him.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

## Bookie's Bribes Went to Top in Police Dep't

THE TRIAL of 18 present and former New York policemen on graft and bribery charges came to an abrupt halt just two days after it started, when bookmaker Harry Gross, chief prosecution witness, refused to identify them. Gross had been relied upon to name the 18 as recipients of \$1,000,000 a year for protection of his \$20,000,000 gambling empire. The case opened in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn court with charges that the graft deal had reached right into the police commissioner's office. Gross's refusal to talk netted him a five-year jail term for contempt of court, and Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald told the court that the bookmaker had received a "substantial" bribe for his silence when he fled police guards for a one-day sojourn in Atlantic City last week.



GROSS

Gross appeared scared when he began to testify to back up prosecutor Julius Helfand's assertion he would prove the Gross bribes reached the highest officers in the police department, including the commissioner himself.

"Do you know the defendants in this case?" Helfand asked.

"I do," Gross replied.

Then, at the prosecution's direction, he left the witness chair, circled back of the jury box, and came to a halt with his feet wide apart, squarely in front of the defendants.

Left to right, he called each by name. He used for the most part familiar diminutives, such as "Bill" and "Nat." As he called each name, the defendant arose and stood for a moment—grim-faced and staring at Gross.

When he came to the defendant with highest rank, retired inspector John E. Flynn, 46, seated in the second row, he departed from the first-name technique, calling out:

"Inspector Flynn."

Gross said that he made his first police contact in 1940, while

he was taking bets on the street. He said he was approached by a policeman—he identified only as Joseph Mayo, not a defendant, and was threatened with arrest.

"What can I do to get an okay?" Gross said he asked.

"Mayo said, 'I'll speak to the division and let you know in a few days what I can do.'"

The next time he met Mayo, he testified, the officer said it had been "fixed up" for Gross to open a horseroom in a garage at a parking lot. Mayo, Gross testified, said the initial costs would be:

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A medical magazine has let the cat out of the bag on a bigger and "better" alliance of American Medical Association lobbyists with ultra-reactionary big business interests to dominate the national elections in 1952.

Medical Economics, the magazine that goes to most U. S. doctors, tell the story in its July issue. The Committee for the Nation's Health, an independent organization of physicians fighting for national health insurance against the AMA, warned the article means that AMA's participation in the national campaign last year was "only the beginning."

"Various professions and industries are ready to band together in a massive election year campaign," the magazine said, "against all forms of state socialism." The AMA definition of socialism is anything that might smack of decent medical care for low-income groups or progress on the economic front.

Prime targets of the campaign, the sheet declared, will be "national candidates who lean toward schemes like health insurance." Techniques, the medical journal said, "will be those exploited so successfully last year by the medical profession." In that campaign the AMA used \$100,000-a-year press agents and advertising paid for from a \$3 million slush fund raised by taxing each AMA member \$25 a year.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

## WOMEN HONOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

BERLIN (ALN).—Over 10,000 women from Germany and other European countries held a mass demonstration on the site of the Nazi Ravensbruck concentration camp to pay homage to the victims of Nazi barbarism. Called together by the Federation of Victims of Nazism, the women paraded past a monument built where Nazi gas chambers once stood. The following day, several thousand people gathered in August Bebel Square here to mark International Victims of Fascism Day.

## War Casualty

DETROIT.—Steel to kill our sons and daughters and the children of Korea—yes. But steel to build the schools we need—no.

That's the essence of a story released by Detroit School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau.

Dondineau revealed that government failure to allocate steel and other "critical materials" has forced a halt in 11 school-building projects designed to meet the huge increase in school enrollment, the need for smaller classes and more teachers.

Money for the construction projects, which would create some 200 new classrooms, was secured through 8½-mill additional taxes voted two years ago.



## Bail Out The Bill Of Rights!



U. S. ATTORNEY ERNEST TOLIN,  
FEDERAL BUILDING,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

We respectfully call your attention to the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which states:

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

We believe that excessive bail (originally \$925,000) for the 12 California Smith Act defendants, all of whom are working men and women, is tantamount to denial of bail.

In view of the statement made by Federal Judge Mathes that \$5,000 bail would be adequate to ensure the presence of these defendants in court, we strongly urge that your office recommend reasonable bail for the 12 now in jail.

NAME

ADDRESS

CONTRIBUTION

THESE PETITIONS are being circulated by the thousands by the California Emergency Defense Committee which is spearheading the campaign to free the 15 California political prisoners held in bail totalling \$750,000 under the Smith Act. Immediate goal is 50,000 signatures.

## FBI HARASSES WIFE, CHILDREN OF GIL GREEN

### Use Every Trick in the Gestapo Bag

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Illinois. — For ten weeks now, the FBI has been hounding the family of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader.

The treatment of the Green family has nothing whatsoever to do with the fact that the FBI is conducting a search for Gil Green, victim of the Smith Act frameup.

Instead, this is a campaign of systematic intimidation and nerve-war against women and children, against the entire family and in turn their relatives, friends and neighbors.

There are hardened criminals in Chicago, well-known to the police. But none of them is watched with the hound-dog vigilance that accompanies Lillian Green and her three children 24 hours a day.

"If we go to the park, they sit down on a nearby bench," she related, "When I take the children to school they are behind us all the way."

This summer, the FBI prevented the Green children from going to camp. J. Edgar Hoover's office threatened the camp management that they would besiege the camp with "G-Men" if any of the children were permitted to stay there.

When the Green family rented

a summer cottage, the FBI rented the surrounding cottages. The Peeping Tom's invaded every bit of privacy the Green family had. If the Greens went for an evening walk along the country roads, the FBI men followed on their heels in cars. If the children went for a boat ride, the agents appeared in another boat.

"We are being held as hostage," explained Ben Green, Gil's brother, "We have been condemned without a trial and deprived of every simple right guaranteed to citizens who are not criminals."

Last week, the FBI called the General Accident Assurance Corp., and ordered them to cancel insurance on the cars driven by Ben and Lil Green.

The following day, they opened a new campaign against Ben Green and the shoe store where he works. All shopkeepers in the vicinity of the shoe store were given an FBI poster describing Gil Green. They were also told about Ben Green, asked not to associate with him and to spy on his movements.

At the homes of Lil Green and Ben Green, FBI squad cars are stationed constantly and conspicuously.

All of the members of the Green family have been known in the community for years as friendly, good neighbors. Now these neighbors, many of them perplexed and angered by the FBI operations, watch quietly from their windows as Lil Green walks to the grocery store—with her "escort" dogging her footsteps.

Is she really such a desperado? These neighbors know this courageous, good-humored woman, who is so devoted to her three children.

"I don't know what the FBI intends to accomplish by these methods," Lil Green declared, "Neither I nor any member of my family has nothing to say to them—and I'm sure even they must realize that fact by now."

To many people in the community here, it is clear that the government agents are largely motivated by malice and vengeance. If they can't reach Gil Green, they are going to take it out on his family.

That's why they are trying to cut off the Green family from their neighbors and friends. That's why the small children are hounded to school, quizzed and frightened by FBI men, isolated from their playmates.

Repeatedly, the government agents make futile efforts to question Lil Green and Ben Green. They ask for "cooperation." "You know, we don't often use guns, but..." one FBI man told Lil, implying that Gil will be shot down unless she helps them find him.

But Lil Green's reaction to these taunts and threats must be very discouraging to the FBI. They have failed to arouse anything but deeper understanding of the methods of fascism.

### Switch to New Line

Columbia River fishermen, members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, voted by a four to one majority to endorse a new bargaining approach which will make them employees of the packers. In the past they were "independent merchants" and were at the mercy of price legislation. The new plan will entitle them for the first time to unemployment and social security and disability benefits. The plan is already in effect in San Pedro and Sacramento, Calif.

## AFL LEADER WARNS UNIONS T-H WILL HURT EVEN MORE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (FP).—A warning that the full impact of the Taft-Hartley law has not yet been felt by organized labor came from AFL secretary-treasurer George Meany in a speech to the AFL Building Trades Dept. convention here.

Meany told the delegates that while they have not experienced fully the union-busting effects of the law, it "can hurt every building trades union whenever the employers want that union to be hurt. Just let the labor market go back to where it was in 1932 to 1936 and you will see what the law can do to your unions through its injunctive powers."

The AFL leader told the department that organized labor's "No. 1 problem is getting its members to vote and seeing to it that we get into the legislative halls men who will give labor a break. Political action is a 'must' for organized labor."

The convention also heard Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin declare: "Your machinery has settled more jurisdictional disputes in one day than the machinery set up by the Taft-Hartley Act has settled in four years."

He said the NLRB has "not handed down a single award in a jurisdictional dispute in all the time since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed."

The AFL Metal Trades Dept., Union Label Dept. and the International Labor Press Association



MEANY

also held conferences here before the opening of the AFL convention Sept. 17. Winners in the ILPA's annual journalism award contest were presented with plaques at a banquet Sept. 16.

### Hosiery Pension

An industry-wide pension plan covering 11,000 workers throughout the country, was agreed to between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America. It will be a jointly operated fund exclusively financed by the employers by a four percent payroll tax. The unique feature is that the worker, when of age can be eligible regardless of job changes, as long as the company he worked for is a participant in the plan.

### GM Pressure Rises

With rank-and-file pressure increasing for some action on General Motors speedup and layoffs, Walter Reuther seeks to head off opposition action by calling his own conference of the GM department sometime at the end of September. A scheduled Flint area meeting on speedup has kindled some of the fire under the top UAW administration.

## FOOD PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)  
ceilings. Now DiSalle hints that he will have to give the packers another hike in their meat ceilings. Meanwhile the Senate Banking Committee was rushing to get its report to the Senate floor. The committee may recommend adoption of the Maybank Bill (S-2092) which is best described as the Truman maneuver for accepting the Capehart amendment under the guise of "clarifying" it.

But in any event the committee is not expected to call for repeal of the Capehart formula.

If a fight is to be made for this move, it have to be made on the Senate floor, it seems. For at this writing no senator has shown any disposition to do battle for the real interests of the consumer.

## EMBARGO, COMPETITION OF JAPAN HIT HONG KONG

PEKING, China (Telepress).—Trade and industry in Hong Kong are faced with a serious crisis as a result of a United States embargo and dumping of cheap Japanese goods made with American-controlled capital, a report from Hong Kong says. Unemployment is rife, and a daily-increasing number of business houses are forced to close down.

The U. S. embargo has created a shortage of raw materials and given rise to a slump in production, the report adds. In a statement recently, the Hong Kong Labor Office admitted that shortages of raw materials, rising prices and lack of markets have led to a depression in industry, while unemployment has reached 24,500.

According to trade union figures, most of the textile mills in Hong Kong have either ceased, or are openly operating partially. The number of unemployed textile workers has reached more

than 10,000. Of the 110 knitwear factories, only three are operating, part time, and 4,000 workers have been laid off. Five thousand rubber factory workers have lost their jobs or are working part time. The enamelware industry has shrunk steadily over the past year. The metalware industry is similarly hard hit and a number of plants closed down recently, with more than 1,000 workers now idle.

Hong Kong's trade union sources also pointed to the steady deterioration of industry in Hong Kong, placing the blame on the American embargo and the indiscriminate dumping of low-priced American-backed Japanese goods in the whole of Southeast Asia, Hong Kong included.

According to statistics for the first half of this year, Hong Kong's import trade with Japan has registered an unfavorable balance of \$25,000,000, forcing down at the same time prices of many British goods.

## HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY HITS BAN ON TEACHERS UNION

The faculty of Long Island High School voted by better than three to one to protest the Board of Education's "arbitrary action in rescinding the Teachers Union privilege of using school buildings for its monthly membership meetings." The high school teachers, at their first meeting of the new school year, viewed the board's ban as a threat to all organizations differing with board policies.

Legal action has already begun by the Teachers Union against the board in a petition to the Commissioner of Education. It asks the Commissioner to set aside the board's resolution of July 19 as applied to the Teachers Union on the ground that it is unjust, discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Also entering the case as amicus curiae are the American Civil Liberties Union and New York Chapter of the Lawyers Guild.

A strong blast against the resolution has been delivered by Clifford McAvoy, American Labor Party choice for City Council President. Said McAvoy: "The Board of Education is using the Timone resolution to operate the public schools as private property. . . . The board is imposing a political means test upon the use of school property which is owned and supported by ALL New Yorkers. . . . if the board disapproves the group of speakers or subjects it simply shuts the gates."



# Hill Nomination Spurs Opponents Of Council's Jimcrow to Action

## Michigan Edition The WORKER

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## Local 600 Leaders Walk Out on Reuther's 'Back Door' Bargaining

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—Henry Ford II, obviously is too busy blowing up "Freedom" balloons to fly over Socialist nations, to meet with his employees. He refused last week to meet with UAW leaders and sent instead a former FBI agent, one John Bugas, now a company vice president.

Then the leaders of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO were barred by UAW president Walter Reuther from meeting even with Bugas. Only Carl Stellato, president of the local was picked by Reuther. Stellato spurned Reuther's proposal and left the meeting with members of the Executive Board who had accompanied him to

Solidarity House, Reuther's headquarters and the new international union home that cost \$1,250,000.

The issue is the company's run-away shop policy being carried out with the aid of the Truman war government which has okayed the moving out of thousands of jobs into cheaper wage areas and into new plants built by Ford at government expense.

In one meeting with ex-FBI agent Bugas, the leaders of Ford Local 600 were told by the ex-cop that the union ought to get down on its knees and thank him for taking such good care of the company. Bugas flatly told the Ford leaders that the company would continue to move out jobs

and were paying the union four cents an hour so-called "improvement" factor raises for that right to make "technological changes. Moving out jobs is allegedly a part of this.

The Ford leaders, following this meeting, voted to take strike action and asked Reuther for authorization. He did nothing about that until last week he condescended to meet with a Local 600 delegation and said that he had arranged a meeting with Henry Ford. Now this week the Ford leaders found that he had been spurned by young Henry and the ex-FBI agent had been sent to meet with Reuther.

Reuther took in his usual entourage of "advisers" while the Ford workers were left outside and went back to their local.

Reuther's vicious factional attitude of revenge against the leaders of Local 600 was seen in his "repaying" them for bringing Mint Workers president John L. Lewis to speak at the recent 10th anniversary of the local.

Also Reuther knew that the Ford 600 leaders were going to lay down certain demands for talks to be opened on the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, cutting down speedup and demanding peacetime production.

## FEPC SIGNATURES SCRAPPED; EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN URGENT

DETROIT.—Over 30 percent of the signatures secured for Fair Employment Practices legislation have been invalidated by the office of the City Clerk, Republican wheel Thomas Leadbetter.

That means that 6,000 more valid signatures are needed by Monday, Sept. 24, at the latest, in order to make up the required number of voters' names for the initiative petition to put FEPC on the November ballot.

The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, fighting against the efforts of city hall politicians to defeat FEPC, has announced its intention to get at least twice as many additional signatures as nec-

essary in order to make sure that the people of Detroit are not robbed of their desired legislation.

The offices at 260 East Vernor will be open from 10 a. m. on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 22-24, to make sure that volunteers get all the petitions they want and that all filled petitions are turned in.

Meanwhile Common Council is still toying with the FEPC ordinance proposed by the Detroit Citizens Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities. The Council finally agreed, at the behest of Councilmen Connor and Van Antwerp, to consider legal opinions pro and con.

## MOBILIZE LABOR TO WIN WITH REV. HILL

### GANLEY STRESSES NEED TO UNITE NEGRO AND WHITE VOTERS FOR PROGRESS

By NAT GANLEY

DETROIT. — A significant victory was scored by Detroit's working and middle class peoples, both Negro and white, when the Rev. Charles A. Hill won the City Council nomination in 16th place with 28,471 votes.

The victory was grasped with only the bare beginnings of a campaign by the Hill supporters before the Sept. 11 voting and indicates that with an energetic and widespread campaign Rev. Hill could have landed amongst the first nine winners and can still land there in the November finals.

If the real meaning of a Hill victory permeated the ranks of the

electorate who voted for the 53 losing Council candidates as well as amongst the over 200,000 who failed to vote because most of them are fed-up with the fakery of the old-type ruling class politicians, then Hill can win. This means in the first place winning Hill votes in the white communities and in the labor movement. Most of the electorate that wants Hill elected will take the practical view of voting for Hill only, for the Council because their second choices amongst top candidates can make it without their help, and because they don't want to cancel out the vote they give Hill.

The City Council is supposed to represent all of Detroit's people. If the long-standing shame of the lack of Negro representation in Detroit's Council is eliminated it will be a most powerful blow struck in behalf of democracy and against the step-by-step moves

towards fascism in our city and nation.

As the only representative of the Negro people left in the final elections only the Rev. Charles A. Hill can perform this great historic role.

That's why the white majority of Detroit's working people and middle classes, why the foreign born, the Polish people, the Jewish people and all other potential victims of McCarthyism and fascism, besides the Negro people, need Rev. Hill in the city council.

Rev. Hill is a great unifying leader of all the people, Negro and white, a champion in the struggle for peace, for the economic security and well being of the people. He's also the only truly labor candidate in the City Council race.

For all these reasons an energetic and wide-spread campaign conducted at the grass roots level

DETROIT.—Nomination for Common Council of Rev. Charles A. Hill in last week's primaries was greeted with joy by Detroit's labor, progressive and Negro organizations last week.

The Pittsburgh Courier reflected the determination of the Negro people at last to elect a representative to Council by making Hill's nomination its main 5-column banner headline on page 1.

Reaction was beaten back in its main objective to keep the Council lily white, and especially to defeat Rev. Hill, thus removing all element of struggle around important issues like peace, housing, FEPC, better educational facilities etc. in the November final election.

Considering the extremely low total vote, the purposeful attempt by the newspapers to create apathy by declaring there "were no issues" and the almost complete failure of the labor movement to mobilize its great potential strength, the nomination of Mr. Hill was indeed a significant victory.

With 28,471 votes, Mr. Hill finished 16th in a field of over seventy. He is thus assured a place on the November ballot at which time nine will be elected to council.

The plot to kill effective political action by labor schemed by the bigshots in the Board of Commerce, has reached an alarming stage in Detroit. The sad truth, for Detroit workmen is that the Wayne County CIO council has become perhaps the least effective political group in the city. Playing right into the Board of Commerce hands, it made no effort at all to get out the vote, failed to endorse Rev. Hill, thus disaffecting the

large Negro labor vote, endorsed only the old-party hacks plus a few unknowns, and emerged from the campaign tattered and ineffective.

Responsibility for the continued grip by big business on City Hall in Detroit, despite the potentially tremendous labor vote, must be shared in great part by the labor officialdom of both CIO and AFL.

One factor for a decisive change in a different direction by labor did emerge in this campaign. That was the wholehearted endorsement and activity for Rev. Hill by the giant Ford Local 600. It is significant that of the hundreds of different combinations on slate cards put out by various groups, only that put out by Local 600 which included Mr. Hill, saw all of its recommendations nominated.

Unfortunately, the Local 600 influence in the campaign did not make itself felt until the very last two days. But it is rolling in good style now, and should make an important contribution in the final election.

With Mr. Hill the only Negro nominee for the final, it should be possible to secure his endorsement and active participation in his behalf from many unions and other groups which "sat it out" in the primary.

Editor's Note—A second article on the election will appear next week analyzing the Hill campaign, with special emphasis on the role of the peace and civil rights forces.

## Union Self-Interest Requires End of Smith Act—Winter

DETROIT.—Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party, now in federal jail at Lewisburg, Pa., convicted under the anti-labor Smith Act, writes splendid letters home, of which the following is an excerpt. (Winter will be 45 on Sept. 25, and greetings can be addressed to him: PMB 19349, Lewisburg, Pa.)

As I read the papers, I am buoyed up more each day by the evidence that only the men of war and reaction have cause for anxiety, fear, tension.

Of course we must warn the people not to allow themselves to become the victims of the mad-

ness of these few. The people can curb these dangerous forces if they act unitedly, and in time, for their common defense.

The raving of an O'Mahoney against the Hawaiian judge who merely observed the constitutional rules only prove how unsafe civil rights are in the hands of those who try to stop history at the point where they alone attained the right to political power.

Especially by the latest attack on union leaders in the midst of wage negotiations on the islands, is the important lesson being demonstrated for all labor to see—that the defense of Democracy is today the responsibility of the working class.

The special brief of Attorney Green of St. Louis before the Supreme Court for a rehearing on the Smith Act is an effective bourgeois democratic defense and plea, but petitions to the Court from unions—motivated and acting out of self interest—are the most urgent because they will be most rooted in the needs of the majority of the people to save our country from fascism and war.

There certainly can be a union committee for rehearing and invalidating the Smith Act—in Detroit and elsewhere. This is where to work now, and let the madmen howl!

Let them dream that snatching another 11 here or there can silence a people awakened to danger and acting in self defense. If those victimized are temporarily taken from such patriotic efforts, the nature of the struggle only becomes more clear, additional champions will be promoted, and the people's victory assured.



PEACEQUAKE!

A British View of the San Francisco Conference



—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

## Unions Get Call for Negro Labor Convention

Meeting to Found Nat'l Council Convenes in Cincinnati Oct. 27

IN LOCAL UNIONS and shops through the country this week calls were coming in announcing the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on October 27 and 28.

The call mirrors the maturity of the million-strong organized Negro workers, their desire to gain the status of full citizenship for themselves and their people, their understanding of the urgent need for labor unity, unity of Negro and white. And more importantly, the call relates the struggle for better living conditions to the struggle for colonial freedom and peace.

"We know," the call states in discussing foreign policy, "that American foreign policy cannot advance freedom for Asians and Africans until American domestic policy advances freedom for American Negroes as a people. The Negro people, like the colored peoples throughout the world, are on the march. We, too, demand our freedom. We know the common enemy. He is the enemy of the workers, of the colonial peoples and of the Negro people. He is the open or sly defender here at home of white supremacy. He can be defeated. He must be defeated. The needs of both Negro and white workers demand that he be defeated."

THEN THE CALL goes on to how they propose, through the organization of Negro labor councils to defeat the white supremacist enemy:

"Negro labor councils are needed to forge unity of Negro and white workers in struggle against the mounting mob violence that victimizes innocent Negro men and women, and in struggle to achieve justice and equality as we believe true Americans define it."

The sponsors of the call emphasize the fact that Negro Labor Councils are not to be apart from the trade union movement, nor will they separate the struggle for Negro rights from the economic struggles of the workers as a whole. They continue:

"Only through such struggle can we raise to new heights a Negro-white unity which can attain the just demands of the trade unions and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

THE LEADERS of the Negro Labor Councils state in the call that the Cincinnati Convention will "... mobilize the greatest organized strength of Negro workers." It is their belief that "National unity of Negro workers can produce the kind of leadership that will be content with nothing less than full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The call ends with a sober, but moving passage reflecting the determination to ally the Negro people to the working class in a victorious fight for freedom:

"It is the will of the Negro workers throughout the nation to exercise their power, to accept leadership in this struggle that can win now our full freedom and citizenship. Our valiant forefathers have not died in vain. We hold aloft their flaming torch of freedom."

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, Detroit, is acting head of the National Negro Labor Council. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is secretary. Address of the Council is 260 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.



LAWRENCE J. WALKER, former Air Force sergeant, is shown being taken from Los Angeles court after being sentenced to life imprisonment.

## LONE NEGRO JUROR EXPOSES FRAMEUP

The shocking revelation in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly newspaper, of the white jurors' role in the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walker, 28-year-old Negro soldier, for alleged murder, has brought a call by the Civil Rights Congress for protest to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Calif.

The CRC, referring to Walker's conviction as "one of the crudest, most vicious jimcrow frameups in the wave of anti-Negro terror now sweeping the country" urged that Warren order "an investigation of the frameup perpetrated by the local sheriff, FBI agents and the judge in the case."

The role of the white jurors was exposed by Mrs. Margaret Chance, lone Negro juror on the panel, in an exclusive statement to the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker was convicted of the murder of a young white couple despite testimony by nine Negro and white soldiers that he was 23 miles from the scene of the crime on the morning it occurred.

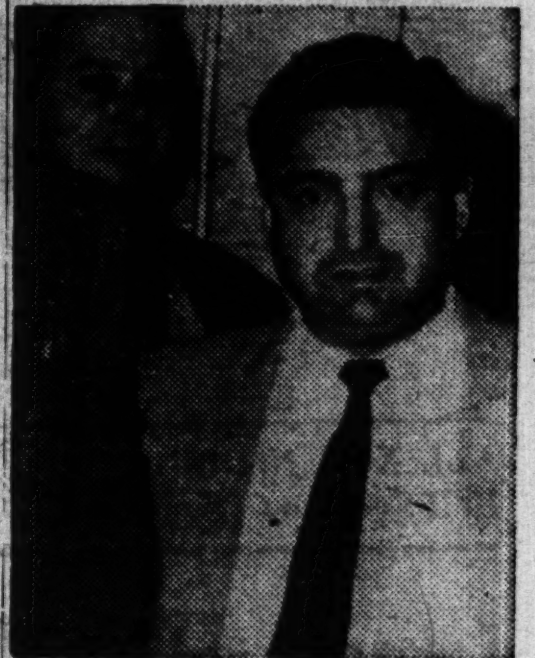
Mrs. Chance revealed that the white woman foreman, without waiting for any jury deliberation declared it was evident that Walker was "guilty" as soon as the jury entered the jury room. While the jurors were deliberat-

ing, scores of FBI agents and sheriff's deputies roamed through the court building and the nearby streets in an obvious attempt to intimidate both the jurors and the many Negroes who were awaiting the decision, CEC said. During the trial, FBI agents threatened soldiers at Walker's airfield who sought to testify for him.

Mrs. Chance revealed that the 10 jurors laughed with contempt at any reference to the Negro lawyers who served as Walker's counsel. The jurors decided not to visit the scene of the crime because a few of them declared "the weather was too hot" for travel.

# Bookie's Bribes Went to Top in Police Dep't

THE TRIAL of 18 present and former New York policemen on graft and bribery charges came to an abrupt halt just two days after it started, when bookmaker Harry Gross, chief prosecution witness, refused to identify them. Gross had been relied upon to name the 18 as recipients of \$1,000,000 a year for protection of his \$20,000,000 gambling empire. The case opened in Judge Samuel Liebowitz's Brooklyn court with charges that the graft deal had reached right into the police commissioner's office. Gross's refusal to talk netted him a five-year jail term for contempt of court, and Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald told the court that the bookmaker had received a "substantial" bribe for his silence when he fled police guards for a one-day sojourn in Atlantic City last week.



GROSS

he was taking bets on the street. He said he was approached by a policeman he identified only as Joseph Mayo, not a defendant, and was threatened with arrest.

"What can I do to get an okay?" Gross said he asked.

"Mayo said, 'I'll speak to the division and let you know in a few days what I can do.'"

The next time he met Mayo, he testified, the officer said it had been "fixed up" for Gross to open a horseroom in a garage at a parking lot. Mayo, Gross testified, said the initial costs would be:

Payments of \$125 each to men in the police commissioner's office, the chief inspector's office, the borough command's office and the office of the division inspector "and whatever you want to do extra for the pickup fellows."

Gross said he thought it was "quite a price," but he paid, in two instalments to two cops in a restaurant lavatory. Three days later he set up his horseroom.

Gross appeared scared when he began to testify to back up prosecutor Julius Helfand's assertion he would prove the Gross bribes reached the highest officers in the police department, including the commissioner himself.

"Do you know the defendants in this case?" Helfand asked.

"I do," Gross replied.

Then, at the prosecution's direction, he left the witness chair, circled back of the jury box, and came to a halt with his feet wide apart, squarely in front of the defendants.

Left to right, he called each by name. He used for the most part familiar diminutives, such as "Bill" and "Nat." As he called each name, the defendant arose and stood for a moment—grim-faced and staring at Gross.

When he came to the defendant with highest rank, retired inspector John E. Flynn, 46, seated in the second row, he departed from the first-name technique, calling out:

"Inspector Flynn."

Gross said that he made his first police contact in 1940, while

## Detroiters Greet Dr. DuBois, Give Funds to Aid His Defense

DETROIT.—One thousand Negro and white Detroiters greeted Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois at the Bethel AME Church here and donated \$500 to aid his defense. Dr. DuBois was arrested last spring for his activities in the Peace Information Center.

Forty prominent citizens of this town from all walks of life constituted themselves a Committee to Welcome Dr. DuBois.

Chairman of the defense rally was Rev. Charles A. Hill, the only Negro candidate in the recent city council primaries here to make the final elections. Other speakers besides Dr. DuBois and Mrs. DuBois were Pat Rice, vice-president of Ford Local 600; Tom Coleman, leader of the United Public Workers Union, who introduced Dr. DuBois. Three prominent Negro ministers assisted Rev. Charles A. Hill. They were Rev. Jacob C. Oglesby, Dr. Ross, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist, and the Rev. A. C. Williams.

Mrs. DuBois, who is Shirley Graham, outstanding novelist and historian, related in detail the work and history of the Peace Information Center.

Dr. DuBois warned Negro leaders that efforts will be made to bribe them in order to keep them away from the struggle for peace and civil rights. He warned that none of the Negro leaders should fall for the silly notion that the lot of the Negro people lies with monopoly when it really lies with the workers of the world in the

fight for peace.

He told how he had witnessed at first hand the efforts and work of the Soviet people, the people of China and Europe for peace. He branded the recent conference in San Francisco as a meeting for preparing for World War III to defend American monopoly interests.

### FRENCH UNIONS RAP LOW PAY LEVEL

PARIS (ALN).—All the major labor organizations of France have denounced as inadequate the 20,000 franc (\$57.50) minimum monthly wage fixed by the Plevin government. The new order amounts to an hourly minimum of 100 francs (28¢ cents). The General Confederation of Labor, largest labor group in the country, renewed its demand for a 135 franc (37 cents) hourly minimum and called on other labor groups, including Force Ouvriere and the Catholic DFTC, also voiced sharp dissatisfaction with the price increases granted on basic materials by the government, which said the rise was necessary because of increase in import costs.

### FOOD PRICES RISE

Retail food prices rose an average of 0.7 percent between July 30 and Aug. 27, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It said the retail food price index on Aug. 27 was 227.2 percent of the 1935-39 average and 15 percent higher than just before Korea.



## Protest Waterfront Screening



SAN FRANCISCO'S WATERFRONT workers deliver a message to President Truman as they picket the Fairmont Hotel to protest the Un-American "screening" (they correctly call it blacklisting) of waterfront workers and seamen off their jobs. The "security screening" denies them the right to work at their skills. The public snickered at such slogans as "Screen the Missouri Mob."

## Packing Union Fights for Negro Facing Extradition

CHICAGO, Illinois (FP).—Dist. 1, CIO United Packinghouse Workers is going to bat for a Negro worker, his wife and five young children facing extradition to Tennessee, where a threat of mob action awaits them. UPWA member Lester Heard, who fled from Knoxville in December, 1950 to escape a mob, is wanted by Tennessee authorities on a charge of involuntary manslaughter resulting from an automobile accident. A white man was killed in the crash. Heard and two relatives were critically injured.

## Miners Union Asks \$2 Million In Suit Against 612 Defendants

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (FP).—The United Mine Workers on Sept. 11 filed a \$2 million damage suit in federal court here against 612 defendants including a group of unorganized coal companies, judges, sheriffs and other law officers, charging them with violating the civil liberties of its members and organizers.

The law suit climaxes a campaign by the UMW to organize about 3,000 miners in Clay and Leslie counties, the last strongholds of open unionbusting activities in the eastern Kentucky mountains. They are next door to "bloody" Harlan and Bell counties, which earned that epithet during the 1930s when union organizing efforts met violent opposition by the coal operators. Harlan and Bell counties are now completely organized.

Similar violence has been employed to halt the current UMW organizing drive. Automobiles of union organizers have been ransacked and blown up, miners who joined the union have been fired and their homes machine-gunned. It named 612 defendants, in-

cluding the Leslie and Clay Coal Co., other coal operators, sheriffs in both counties, two county judges, deputy sheriffs, deputy coroners, magistrates and constables.

The suit charged that the law officers were being paid off by the coal operators to falsely imprison pro-union miners and had conspired to deprive them of their civil rights.

The UMW is asking \$1 million in actual damages and \$1 million in punitive damages for interference with the right to organize and assemble peacefully. It also requested an injunction to bar any further infringement of the right to organize.

The miners filed their legal action under a civil liberties statute, avoiding use of the Taft-Hartley law under which unions can file unfair labor practice charges against employers with the NLRB. The UMW has never recognized the law, however, and its president, John L. Lewis, has refused to sign a non-Communist affidavit required by the NLRB.

# Canada's Catholic Unions Urge World Peace Talks

MONTREAL, Canada. — An important call for general negotiations for a peaceful settlement of world differences, instead of an armaments race leading to war, has been made in an article published in *Le Travail*, organ of the Catholic Syndicate in Quebec (the big Catholic Trade Union movement in Canada).

Here is the article in translation from *Le Travail*:

"The reasonable solution is, starting from the limited negotiations in Korea, a general negotiation on all problems in order to achieve peace at last. This idea has been advanced recently by different organizations and individuals ranging from the 'Peace Movement' to the paper *Le Monde* (France). It has been discussed by the French government in search of an opening for negotiating the end of the war in Viet Nam.

"It has often been said that negotiation is a return to 'the spirit of Munich,' is moral disarmament, and that the main thing now is to rearm. It is said that the pacifism of a Jaures in 1914 and the efforts for peace in 1938 have strengthened the aggressors. This reasoning takes no account of the more profound causes that led to the first two world wars, which might have been avoided by a truly general negotiation. The armaments race means war sooner or later. That is why we do not think that a Christian can accept that position.

"For the Christian, the efforts for peace are a binding necessity — and the pontifical teachings strengthen our convictions in that matter. Not only this, the Christians cannot but look at rearmament and the cold war as the nearly insurmountable obstacle to the realization of social justice and the struggle against misery, which latter are his primary concerns. The policies of war preparations can mean the betrayal, in fact, of the principles dearest to the Christian — justice and respect for others.

"Too often, Christians are content to try individually to realize the application of these principles in their personal lives, and are tempted to subordinate the achievement of a lasting peace in the world to the spiritual perfection of each individual.

"We cannot believe that in 1951 a man can be at peace with his conscience as long as he has not done everything in his power for the maintenance of world peace. And we must guard here against the classical arguments of theologians always ready to assert that in questions of international politics and relations between states, the men in government know better than the man in the street.

"On the contrary our faith and the evangelical spirit lead us to put our confidence for the maintenance of peace in the man in the street, in the ordinary people. And there is need there for a continuing action so that public opinion, all of public opinion, shall become aware of the need for general negotiations and take action in that direction. We do not believe that less can be asked from a Christian."

## War Casualty

DETROIT.—Steel to kill our sons and daughters and the children of Korea—yes. But steel to build the schools we need—no.

That's the essence of a story released by Detroit School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau.

Dondineau revealed that government failure to allocate steel and other "critical materials" has forced a halt in 11 school-building projects designed to meet the huge increase in school enrollment, the need for smaller classes and more teachers.

Money for the construction projects, which would create some 200 new classrooms, was secured through 8½-mill additional taxes voted two years ago.

## Win Release Of Mexican Peace Fighters

By A. B. MAGIL.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (Telepress).—Following many protests, Ladislao Carvajal, representative of the National Peace Council of Cuba on the monthly magazine *Paz*, which is published here, was freed Sept. 4 after being held incommunicado by the Mexican police since Sept. 1. Three Communist Party leaders in Mexico City were held for three days.

No charges were brought against Carvajal and the Communist Party leaders. All were jailed in large-scale arrests which included Dioniso Encino, General Secretary of the Communist Party, about 100 students and five signature collectors for the peace pact petition.

The attempts to frame up the Communist leaders on charges of arson and violence collapsed under widespread protests. The progressive daily newspaper *El Popular* of Sept. 5 published a letter from Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Popular Party, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers (CTAL) and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), to Encina expressing solidarity and sharply protesting his arrest.

## Medic Trust Maps Alliance With Wall St.

WASHINGTON.

A medical magazine has let the cat out of the bag on a bigger and "better" alliance of American Medical Association lobbyists with ultra-reactionary big business interests to dominate the national elections in 1952.

Medical Economics, the magazine that goes to most U. S. doctors, tell the story in its July issue. The Committee for the Nation's Health, an independent organization of physicians fighting for national health insurance against the AMA, warned the article means that AMA's participation in the national campaign last year was "only the beginning."

"Various professions and industries are ready to band together in a massive election year campaign," the magazine said, "against all forms of state socialism." The AMA definition of socialism is anything that might smack of decent medical care for low-income groups or progress on the economic front.

Prime targets of the campaign, the sheet declared, will be "national candidates who lean toward schemes like health insurance." Techniques, the medical journal said, "will be those exploited so successfully last year by the medical profession." In that campaign the AMA used \$100,000-a-year press agents and advertising paid for from a \$3 million slush fund raised by taxing each AMA member \$25 a year.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

## WOMEN HONOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

BERLIN (ALN).—Over 10,000 women from Germany and other European countries held a mass demonstration on the site of the Nazi Ravensbruck concentration camp to pay homage to the victims of Nazi barbarism. Called together by the Federation of Victims of Nazism, the women paraded past a monument built where Nazi gas chambers once stood. The following day, several thousand people gathered in August Bebel Square here to mark International Victims of Fascism Day.



# Ford Local Leaders, 160-1, Vote To Fight Dr. DuBois Frameup

DETROIT.—One hundred and sixty shop leaders, together with the top officials of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, voted full support to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his co-workers of the late Peace Information Center who are charged with alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The shop leaders are the delegates to the Ford local General Council and are elected by the 65,000 workers in the giant Rouge plant.

They acted in support of a report and proposals brought in by the local's FEPC Director, James Watts, an appointee of local union President Carl Stellato. The report was made in view of the fact that the frameup trial of Dr. DuBois and his associates will begin on Oct. 2 in Washington, D. C.

Only one ACTUer voting against the motion to demand the dropping of the charges. The council decided to let the government agencies from President Truman down to their own Congressmen know that Ford workers are demanding a hands off Dr. DuBois, one of America's outstanding figures.

The report of FEPC Director Watts told of the background of the frameup, of how the Peace Center served the country by making available to citizens news of peace activity throughout the world, including documents like the International Red Cross statement and the World Peace Appeal against the employment of atomic warfare.

"This service performed by the PIC must be judged," said Watts, "against the studious silence maintained by the American press and radio on significant worldwide efforts for peace."

The FEPC Director's report declared:

"No issue of our time has greater import than the question of peace. No other issue so manifestly embraces the fate of our nation—and all other nations. Concern with peace is the property and obligation of citizens of every land, to be informed about peace is the right of all Americans, to speak for peace is an unalienable and historic privilege and the indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to these rights and privileges."

The shameful conduct of the arraignment of Dr. DuBois must

be related to his 50 years of devotion to the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

The attempt to brand peace as "alien" to our nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate all Americans who would speak in its behalf.

The report then gave an exhaustive history of Dr. DuBois' life and contributions to the fight for liberation, peace and democracy and listed also the comments of many prominent figures who denounced the frameup of Dr. DuBois. Included in the list was the statement of the Board of Directors of the NAACP, of which UAW President Walter Reuther is a vice-president. Reuther has said nothing on the DuBois frameup.

The report ended with a resolution that this General Council of Local 600 go on record as affirming its faith in this great American, in his integrity and loyalty to the principles and ideals of his country and express appreciation for his courageous leadership in the struggle for the full emancipation of his people and the realization of total democracy for all men.

The only vote opposing this came from a notorious red-baiter and hard-bitten clerical fascist,

## To Organize CRC Drive on Smith Act

DETROIT.—Plans for a statewide, all-out campaign for a re-hearing on the Smith Act will be put into action at a special enlarged Executive Board meeting of the Civil Rights Congress Monday, Sept. 24. The meeting will be held at 1442 Griswold at 8 p.m.

The tentative plans, which call for mass meetings, a \$10,000 Defense Fund, plant gate leaflet distributions, street corner meetings, etc., will be considered at the meeting. All CRC members and other civil rights defenders are urged to attend.

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, also announced that the removal hearing in the case of William Albertson, latest Michigan Smith Act victim, will take place in Judge Theodore Levin's federal court on Wednesday, Oct. 3. Albertson is expected to be arraigned in federal court in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, Oct. 5.

John Fitzpatrick, who later was challenged to a debate by Dave Moore, vice-president of Gear and Axle Bldg. Fitzpatrick is a mouthpiece for the fink Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

## Albertson Thanks Contributors

### Urges Participation in CRC Campaign

DETROIT.—"I have been trying to determine how I could best express my personal thanks to the 200 Michigan anti-fascists who loaned their hard-earned dollars to the Michigan Civil Rights Bail Fund so I could be released from prison," William Albertson, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, said here.

"Under other circumstances I would try to visit each personally over a period of time. But, although I am out on bail, and according to our Bill of Rights I am supposed to be free and considered innocent till proved guilty; nevertheless, I am under 'house arrest' and in 'protective custody' by the FBI twenty-four hours a day. Therefore, I must avail myself of the opportunity given me by The Michigan Worker to express, through its pages, my most heartfelt thanks for your efforts and self-sacrifice."

"You have made it possible for me to participate, at least until my trial, in the struggle for peace, for safeguarding our Constitution and its Bill of Rights, against developing fascism, for the liberation of the Negro people, and against the attacks on the economic standards of the working class. Even during the trial, I am certain that my co-defendants and myself will be involved in this struggle. And, therefore, your financial sacrifice will not have been in vain."

"But my arrest and pending trial is only one small part of the arrests under the Smith Act taking place throughout the country. These arrests can be halted. A re-hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court can be won on its anti-democratic and fascist decision of June 4 in the case of the eleven national Communist leaders can be won. The decision can be reversed. The Smith Act can be repealed!"

"What is needed is a growing mass outcry of protest and action

directed toward those who commit these atrocities against the Bill of Rights. What is needed is an aroused united people of all classes, of all color, of all creeds, of all nationalities, demanding an end to the destruction of our hard won civil liberties."

"One of the most important organizations leading the fight to defend the victims of the Smith Act, of the McCarran Act of the Taft-Hartley Act, of the Hittite Act, of the legal lynching of Negroes in the South, is the Michigan Civil Rights Congress."

"One of the most important organizations leading the fight to defend the victims of the Smith Act, of the McCarran Act, of the Taft-Hartley Act of the Hittite Act, of the legal lynching of Negroes in the South, is the Michigan Civil Rights Congress."

"The officers of the Civil Rights Congress have just announced the launching of a campaign for a re-hearing by the Supreme Court of its June 4 decision in the case of the eleven national Communist leaders, for repeal of the Smith Act, for a fighting fund of \$10,000 for legal expenses of the victims of the growing American police state and for all such activities necessary to mobilize the people of Michigan in this great peoples' battle, and for additional loans of \$35,000 to augment and replenish the Michigan Civil Rights Bail Fund to guarantee the release of any additional victims of the Smith or McCarran Acts or of any other anti-democratic charges."

"I urge your participation in every form possible in this campaign."

"I think you will help. I know you will. We can still save our country from taking the Hitler path of fascism and war. War and fascism are not inevitable. Peace, freedom, democracy, and security are inevitable if we, the people, undertake the task to make it so."

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

THE WINNER: Betting here is hot that Walter Reuther ain't going to be pushed aside on being CIO president Murray's successor. His fellow officers, Emil Mazey, Richard Gosser and Jack Livingstone, of course, are drooling for him to take it so that one of the three of them will move up. All the CIO brass meet here Oct. 2 to pick the "winner."

XED OUT: Big factional struggle, of all places, frothing in the top brass of the Ford Motor Co. Ernest Breech who heads up the General Motors immigrants who came to Ford, is pressing rumor has it, for the sending of ex-FBI John Bugas, another company vice-president to Washington or anywhere else so long as he gets out of Breech's hair. Bugas' "dog-house" days reportedly began when he allowed the strike against speedup more than a year ago. Also he is not considered too bright in negotiations.

FREEDOM: The Ford Hospital has changed its policy of putting race tags on new-born infants. State Senator Charles Diggs led the fight on this. But the Ford hospital still segregates its Negro patients as Henry Ford heads up the phony "Freedom Crusade."

SCAB PRODUCT: The trade union movement union label committees ought to visit the five and ten cent stores and look for the union label on the 29-cent shirts, four for \$1, made in occupied Japan and being sold here. This slave labor product is just another example of how Wall Street and Dug-Out Doug MacArthur maintain free enterprise in Japan.

PIN THEM: How to recognize a Trotskyite these days. If some one gets up in a union meeting and says you can't take action, push for strike votes, demonstrations or organize against layoffs, because "times ain't normal," then you probably have yourself a termite in the union hall. Stick a pin on it and peg it Trotskyite!

the "times ain't normal" line is their new helping hand to hard-pressed Walter Reuther.

LUMPS: Want to hear a red-baiter at Ford Local 600, gets his lumps in a debate? Well, be at Ford Local auditorium Sunday, Oct. 7 at the Tool and Die membership meeting, and hear Dave Moore, vice-president of the Axle building give Fitzpatrick a lesson. Moore challenged Fitzpatrick to debate when Fitzpatrick attacked Dr. DuBois with a red-baiting, white supremacist pack of lies and slanders.

FBI PALS: Scratch the surface of a red-baiter and you're likely to find most anything. A slate of witch-hunting officers were elected in a frenzy of red-baiting in Nash Local 1021 back in 1949. First thing they did was to maneuver the firing by the company of a number of progressives. The red-baiters worked openly with the FBI in engineering the purge of progressives.

Now in Los Angeles comes Local 1021 petitioning for exoneration of per capita to the Los Angeles CIO Council. Reason: the red-baiting officers skipped out with the union's treasury, leaving among other owing bills per capita due both the CIO Council and UAW international union. The union's bonding company is after the FBI's erstwhile pals and they will be prosecuted if and when they are caught.

COBO'S BOYS: Detroit cops are pulling down all the election posters of the Rev. Charles A. Hill they can get their hands on while of course leaving up those posters of the present incumbent lily-white council members. Detroit cops know what it would mean on the issues of police brutality if a man like Rev. Hill was sitting in City Hall. So the word is out tear down all his stuff. Maybe there's an ordinance against posters, but it's only enforced against Hill.

## EXCELLO ON STRIKE

DETROIT.—The 3,500 members of the United Auto Workers shut down the three, ExCello plants here Sept. 12 when the company refused to end the wage-dividing "merit" rates and bucked at 18 proposed changes in the union contract.

The negotiations have dragged out since July and strike action was postponed by Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, who seems to be putting out fires for Walter Reuther all over these days. Mazey told the workers that things were so close to a settlement that they wouldn't have to

strike. Eighteen changes in the contract rejected and continuation of "merit" spreads that pay workers different rates for the same work, made Mazey out a bad "guesser."

## Ed Crawford Dies

The Michigan Worker's editorial, advertising and circulation departments extend condolences to the family of Ed Crawford, 68, who died Tuesday, Sept. 11 in the Providence Hospital. Brother Crawford a pioneer member of Ford Local 600 was hit by an automobile a week before his untimely death and lay in a coma until he died.

A fighter all his life for the betterment of the working class, Ed Crawford ever since The Michigan Worker was born, was a tireless salesman, winter and summer for our paper. Our paper has suffered a tremendous loss and a pioneer builder who will be hard to replace.

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ILLINOIS  
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EDITION

# The Worker

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## Wage Demands Pile Up in WSB Office

**Cases Pigeon-Holed Although Chicago Office Has Full Authority to Act**

CHICAGO.—Petitions for wage increases are coming into the Wage Stabilization Board offices here at a rate three times as fast as the cases are being handled.

Officials at the WSB headquarters at 228 N. LaSalle revealed that wage boosts for thousands of workers in this area are being withheld by the federal agency.

Within ten days after the WSB regional office was opened on Aug. 15, 279 new petitions for wage increases had been filed. These are almost entirely cases in which workers have won agreement from the employer on a wage boost.

HOWEVER, this does not represent all of the wage cases from this area which are bottlenecked by the WSB. In addition, there are hundreds of cases which were filed before the opening of the regional offices and are being handled in Washington. As of Aug. 24, the WSB in Washington

had 6,694 unsettled cases.

Until now, the few cases settled here by the WSB have come through as the personal decisions of Samuel Edes, WSB Regional Director.

However, Edes announced that a 12-man board will soon be operating here. The board includes four industry, four labor and four so-called "public" members.

A WSB SPOKESMAN told The Worker, however, that many cases have been held up because of "a lack of a clear-cut policy." He said that the regional office has full power to act on all wage matters within the three-state area covering Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

However, the WSB office here has been wary in interpreting the so-called "hardship" provisions of the wage freeze formula. In "doubtful" cases, the tendency of WSB officials here has been to pigeon-hole these cases.

# STOVER TO KEYNOTE PP CONVENTION

CHICAGO.—Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, will present the keynote address at the Illinois state convention of the Progressive Party which opens Saturday, Sept. 29 at the Farm Equipment Workers Hall, 1110 S. Oakley Blvd.

As one of the outstanding farm leaders in the nation, Stover has a strong following, especially in the Middle West, in his vigorous fight to maintain a program of peace and progress within the Farmers Union.

William Miller, state director of the PP, announced that all PP members will be invited to hear the keynote address as well as to take part in all sessions of the important two-day parley.

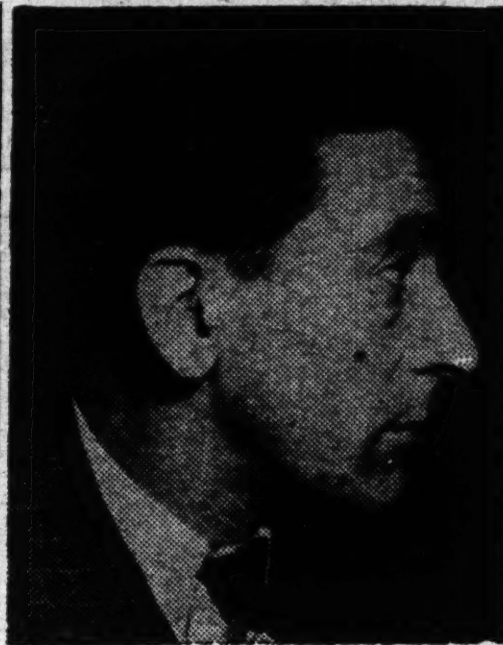
IT WAS LEARNED that Stover will deal with the "Statement of Policy on the 1952 Elections" adopted Aug. 19 by the National Committee of the Progressive Party, meeting in Minneapolis.

In that document, the PP stated its guarantee to the American people that they will have in 1952 "an opportunity to vote for a Presidential candidate who stands for a policy of peace."

The party stated it will help in all efforts to bring into being a broad independent national ticket but will nominate its own candidates if no such ticket emerges.

THE ONE POINT on the agenda which has aroused great interest is that dealing with "some proposed changes in PP electoral methods in Illinois."

The PP state executive board has prepared a set of proposals to deal with the situation in Illinois in which new restrictions have been



WILLIAM MILLER

added to the many old ones in the attempt by the two old parties to

keep the PP off the ballot.

PP leaders believe they have the answer to the law passed by the recent session of the Illinois Legislature which makes it necessary for the PP to have membership in more than 50 counties in order to qualify for the ballot.

THE NEW LAW makes it a crime for anyone to circulate a nominating petition in any county in which he is not a registered voter. The law requires the filing of petitions in at least 50 counties.

Other points on the PP convention agenda are: National policy in the 1952 elections; the campaign for peace; the campaign for restoration of constitutional liberties; a program of action for Negro rights; adoption of a state election program; election of state officers.

## The Moretti Case

**An Editorial**

THE MORETTI CASE comes as a shock to most Chicagoans.

Many had no idea how degenerate our police really are or how corrupt is the political machine which uses these police as shakedown artists, anti-labor goon squads, protectors of vice, purveyors of terror against the Negro people and other minorities.

Policeman Michael Moretti almost got away with murder—and may still go unpunished for a spree of unprovoked violence in which he killed two youths and wounded a third.

WE LEARN NOW how State's Attorney Boyle tried to whitewash Policeman Moretti, how a Grand Jury was effectively bamboozled into "closing the case," how important witnesses were terrorized, instructed to testify falsely or forced to leave town.

We find that police records were falsified to make it appear that the victims were hardened criminals. We learn that one witness had his windows broken and a lawyer was threatened with disbarment. And we see how the State's Attorney tried to incite hatred against two of the victims in the case because they are Mexican-Americans.

In other words, we see how the State's Attorney can dish out the "full treatment" when either a whitewash or a frameup is desired.

THERE WAS PROBABLY the least surprise about the Moretti case disclosures in the Negro community. Here, these tactics are very familiar. Each year, hundreds of Chicago Negroes are subjected to the fury of trigger-happy cops, to false arrest, the terrorization of witnesses and family, the third degree, the collusion of the courts, the frameup.

This is the sinister machinery which sends hundreds of Negroes to jail each year, or to the electric chair—and seldom is there much said about it.

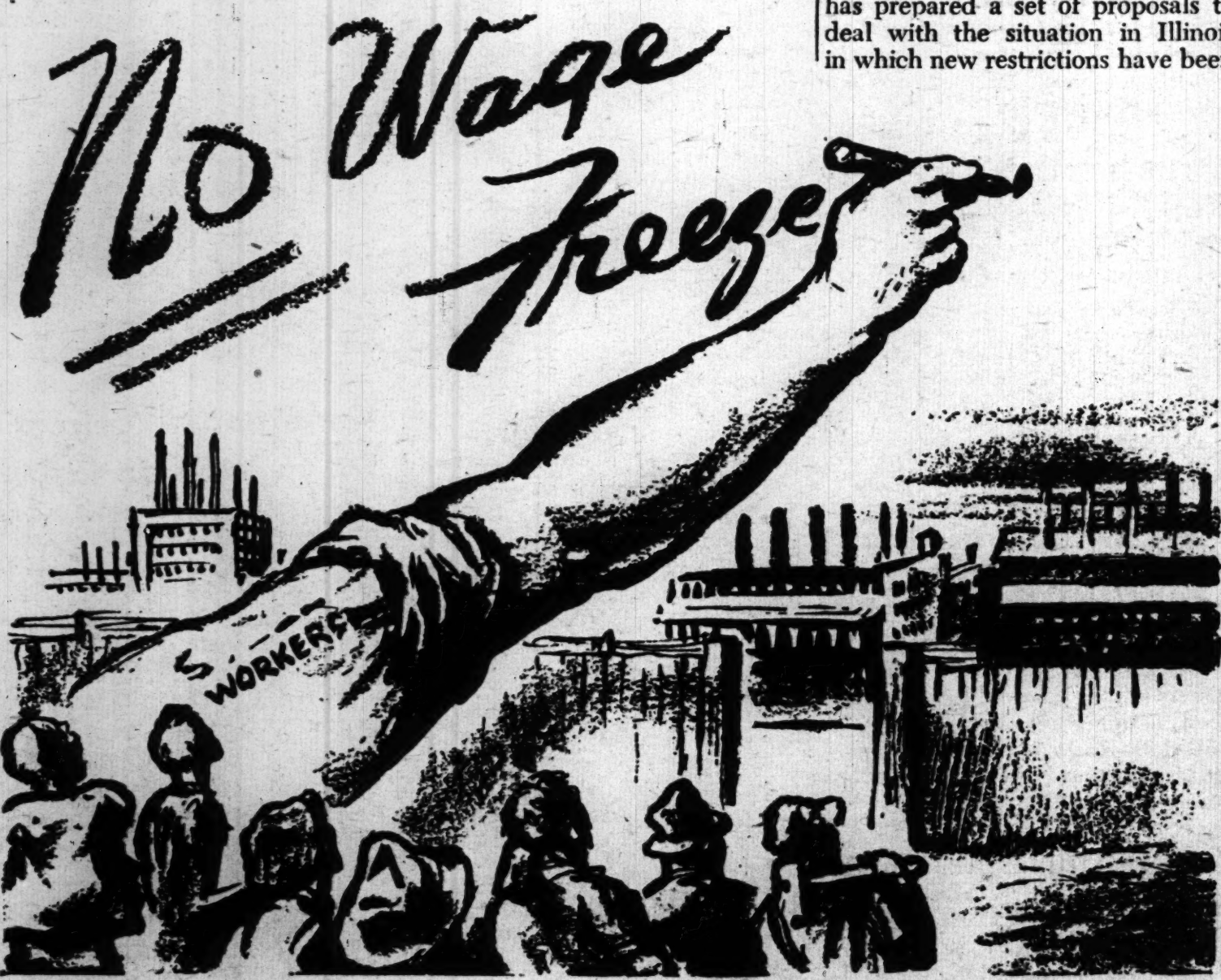
The facts in the Moretti case are being brought to light through the chance circumstance that certain civic groups and newspapers somehow became interested.

ISN'T IT TIME that Chicagoans began to draw some deeper conclusions and to ask some penetrating questions.

A grand jury, also under State's Attorney Boyle's direction, is examining the recent Cicero racist outbreak. Can we expect the kind of action that will stamp out mob violence—or isn't it necessary that Chicagoans now begin the kind of mass movement that will insure the full prosecution of the mobsters?

The 1952 election campaign is about to open. How about planning the kind of independent political action that will give a serious jolt to the Boyles and the rest of the corrupt machine politicians?

In the wake of the war drive, we see these growing attacks on political and national minorities. Why don't we get behind the Civil Rights Congress, the organization which fights for the constitutional liberties, the long cherished rights of the common people.



## Rearming of Reich Hit As Peril to Peace

—See Page 3—



# Hate Groups Move to Set Up Base in Cicero

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Professional hate-mongers are busy now establishing a permanent base in the town of Cicero, The Worker learned this week.

Not only the Klan-like White Circle League, but also the fascist legion of Gerald L. K. Smith have moved into the area where racist violence was unloosed against a Negro family ten weeks ago.

## OAKES BLASTS HARVESTER AS LAYOFFS RISE AT PLANTS HERE

CHICAGO.—Grant W. Oakes, acting director of the National Harvester Conference Board, FEUE, accused the International Harvester Co. of "doubletalk on layoffs" in a statement issued this week.

Oakes scored the company for brushing aside the layoffs of 600 as due solely to "inventory control" and "imbalance of materials."

"Harvester workers know this is not fact but doubletalk," he said. "The war boom is in fact turning out to be a bust."

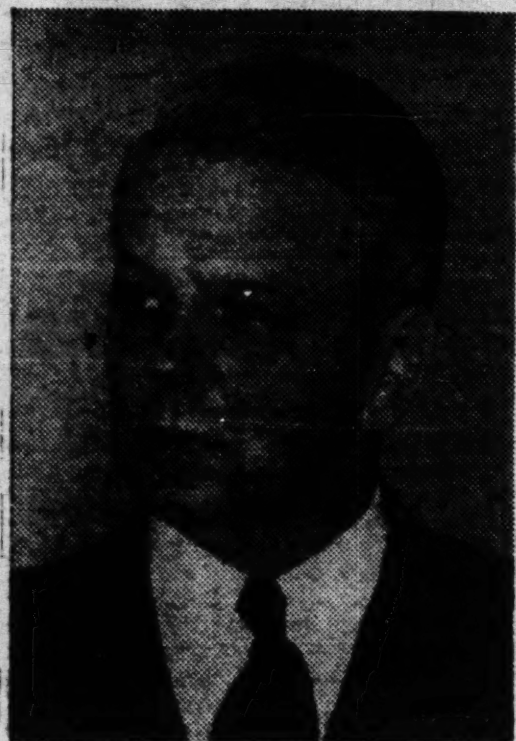
OAKES demanded "emergency action to cancel layoffs for workers in this industry." Accusing Harvester Corp. of "scandalous profiteering," he called on Congress or the Administration "to bring both price reductions for the consumers of Harvester's products and jobs to the producers of its machines."

"There must be serious consideration to the long-term union demand for a 35-hour week (with no reduction in pay) as an immediate necessity," he stated.

Oakes cited reports from farm equipment dealers that July sales fell drastically, and that farmers aren't buying machines.

"BECAUSE wages have been frozen, because taxes slashed further the buying power of the average family, because unlimited price gouging has robbed consumers in the farm equipment industry, there is now recession instead of much-advertised war prosperity," Oakes said, adding, "Harvester workers see that the 'guns and butter' philosophy doesn't work out."

International Harvester Co.—like the rest of U. S. industry—has reaped fantastic profits from war and preparation for war. Its nine-month profit statement, just released, shows sales of nearly \$1,000,000,000—up 13 percent from the previous year—and profits of \$48. billion—up 6 percent over last year. And these are piled on top of the towering profit peaks



GRANT OAKES

of the years during and since World War II.

"Our union repeatedly warned that the bubble of cold war prosperity was bound to burst, and that the big corporations' profit greed would inevitably backfire on the whole American people," Oakes declared.

"Storm warnings have piled up for many months in other industries. Textile, clothing, electrical appliance, refrigerator, television, carpet, fur, leather and many other industries have been in the doldrums for some time because the American people lack the purchasing power to buy their products."

EARLY last month, no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal let out the news that the farm equipment industry also is sliding into a full-scale slump, quoting local farm implement dealers.

One Flanagan, Illinois dealer, said: "The situation today reminds me of the start of the depression in the 30's. All items are hard to sell. Because we are afraid of what might happen we aren't giving credit any more to anyone."

Another, an International Harvester dealer in Steger, Ill., said: "There isn't an item in our line which we can sell at the OPS ceiling!"

SAID OAKES: "Our union clearly recalls that at the very time this statement was made, the International Harvester Co. was trying to hedge on its agreement with this union to pay our four-cent annual increase due under our contract Aug. 21, IHC claiming it might want to ask the government to let it charge higher prices!"

"Yet even when this huge corporation knew very well it didn't dare raise its prices another time—that it couldn't even sell its machines at the present high price levels!"

"This incident is typical of the greed and duplicity which characterizes IHC's relations with both workers and farmers."

"For the protection of workers and of the whole American people, the National Harvester Conference Board demands an end to the wholesale freezing of workers' wages, the price robbery of consumers and the scandalous profiteering which are now being practiced on the American people under the guise of an arms economy."

It contained a bald defense of the Cicero racist outbreak, charging that the establishment of martial law in the town was an interference with the rights of the rioters.

The Worker this week has possession of a letter sent by White Circle League chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais, to Chicago authorities.

ALTHOUGH scores of witnesses were brought before a grand jury supposedly probing the Cicero outrage, it was reported that Beauharnais has not been subpoenaed.

The White Circle League head played an active part in the violence, issued inflammatory leaflets in Cicero and has now called for new attacks on the Negro people.

Although the White Circle League has been illegalized in the courts, Beauharnais is operating openly. The work of the Klan group is directed from Beauharnais' headquarters at 812 N. Wells St.

IN A LETTER signed by Beauharnais and sent to Chicago officials, he launched a new tirade against Harvey E. Clark, the Negro bus driver who attempted to move into Cicero. Beauharnais condemned those who "put the right of one Negro before the peace and happiness of 65,000 white people."

Beauharnais criticized Governor Stevenson who finally sent the National Guard into Cicero after three days uncontrolled racist rioting in the town.

The Klansman charged that Stevenson interfered with local government in Cicero and sent the Guard in there to cause 23 injuries by bayonets and bricks which was all unnecessary."

THE LETTER also makes a series of additional "charges" against Stevenson, namely, that he "stopped segregation in the Illinois National Guard" and that he "vetoed the Larson Bill which aimed to keep white neighborhoods white."

The letter attacks George N. Leighton, attorney for the Clark family. Leighton is slated to appear before Federal Judge John P. Barnes on Thursday Oct. 11 to press charges against the same Cicero officials who are so vehemently being defended by the White Circle League. Leighton will charge them with violating an injunction issued by Judge Barnes ordering them to protect the Clark family.

MEANWHILE, The Worker learned of Gerald K. Smith's activity in the town of Cicero. The St. Louis fascist leader is trying to recruit the Cicero rioters into his organization.

More than 120 persons arrested during the rioting were reached by Smith's organization. He provided them each with a bundle of scurrilous fascist literature, including his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag."

This material is mainly anti-Semitic, making a racist appeal for a storm troop movement directed against Jews and Negroes.



GERALD L. K. SMITH

## Canadian Ford Workers Elect Anti-War Men

By CYRIL PRINCE

WINDSOR, Canada.—Ford plant No. 2 workers in delegate elections to the Canadian Congress of Labor convention have chosen those who led the fight in Windsor auto against the Truman-St. Laurent war policies, responsible for mass layoffs in the industry.

Eleven out of 14 on the progressive ticket in the United Auto Workers Local 200 election were elected from the big Canadian Ford plant.

Abie Modlinsky, Lyle Dotzert and Frank Harris, who were among those elected, were in the forefront of the fight against UAW President Reuther-Wilson five-year escalator contract. (Wilson, president of General Motors, last week said that wages would have risen much higher if they had not been shackled by five-year escalator contracts.) The three led in the wage victory last fall.

Among other progressive Local 200 UAW members elected were Lorne Powers, James Speal, Joe Hayes, Jack Bisnet and Ralph Allen.

## Packing Contract Re-Opener

### Open Fight to End Low Pay Levels for South, Women

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—In its coming fight to establish a uniform common-labor rate in the industry, the CIO United Packinghouse Workers are out to deprive the packers of one of their most useful anti-labor weapons—the wage differential.

Here's what the differential means. The packinghouse worker who lives in a Southern city gets a lower wage than a worker on the same job in Chicago. If he works in a small Southern town, his wage is even lower. And if the worker happens to be a woman, the rate is still lower.

The wage differential has its origin in chattel slavery, in Jim-crow, in discrimination against women and in the age-old employers' strategem of divide-and-conquer.

THE CENTRAL wage demand of the UPWA in the coming contract re-opener is a \$3,000 minimum annual wage for all workers.

That should eliminate much of the insecurity which today haunts the packinghouse workers in this seasonal, depressed-wage industry. It should also eliminate the differential.

And this in turn should put the packinghouse workers in a better and more unified bargaining position in the future.

Although it covers only some 12 percent of the workers in the industry, the Southern differential has always been a drag on wages in the industry as a whole. It gives the packers a potent threat—moving their plants to "cheap labor" areas of the South.

In fact, that kind of movement has been taking place in the postwar years. The industry has been growing at a faster rate in the South. This is due to many factors besides the lower wage rate and the comparatively weaker unionization.

The increase in Southern livestock production is one factor, coupled with greater diversified farming in the so-called "Cotton Belt," the warm year-round climate, the lower freight rates.

But the profit advantages that the South holds out for the packers add up to one thing. There is a constant threat to settle wage levels on the basis of the prevailing Southern rate, rather than at the Northern or Metropolitan rate.

Today, the common laborer in the Chicago yards gets \$1.5 an hour. The man doing the same

work in Atlanta, Ga., gets \$1.29. And the common laborer in a small town like Tifton, Ga., gets \$1.23½.

Now, the packers have always justified this practice with the argument that living costs are lower in the South. However, recent government surveys showed, for example, that Atlanta, Ga., has the second highest living costs of any city in the U. S.

As for the women's differential, there can be no such alibi. Nevertheless, women in the packing industry are victimized to the tune of about 11 cents an hour no matter where they work.

Women in the common-labor racket in Chicago get \$1.24½ cents an hour. Under the Southern rural rate, they get \$1.17.

Over the last six years, the UPWA has made some progress in its fight against these differentials. The old "River Rate" a differential which existed in plants in the upper Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, has been eliminated altogether.

The union has carried on a struggle for many years against the Southern differential. But it is only this year that the union is concentrating its main fire on a national wage minimum which will sweep away all differentials.

## Goodman Workers

### Go to WSB on Raise

CHICAGO.—A two-man delegation from UE Local 1150 was on its way to Washington this week to demand action by the Wage Stabilization Board on the wage increase won by the workers at the Goodman Mfg. Co.

The local sent Irving Bruback and Bob Walker, Goodman shop workers, to see WSB officials. The Goodman workers won a 6-cent an hour wage boost, plus other benefits, which are being withheld under the wage freeze.

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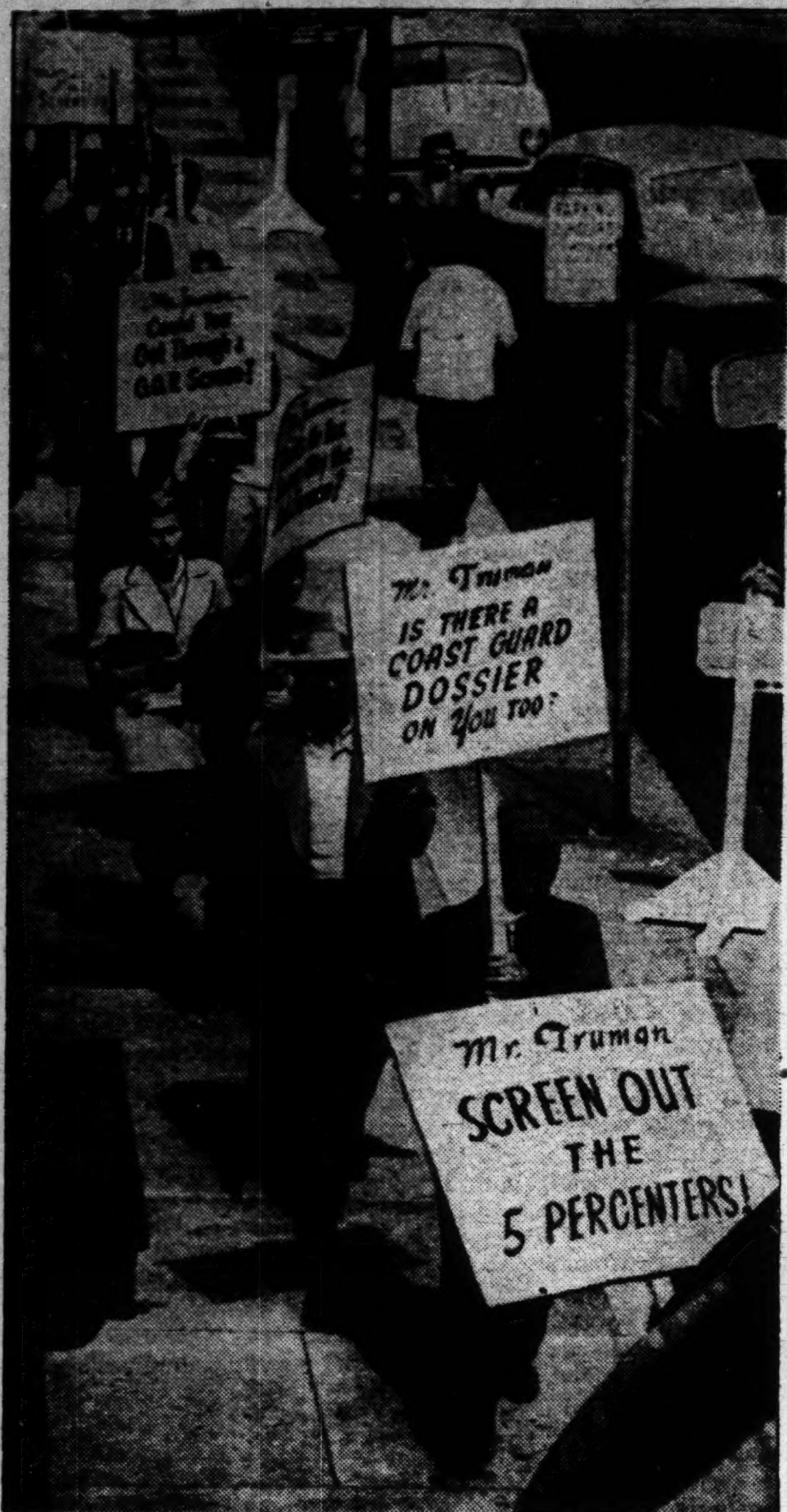
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## Protest Waterfront Screening



SAN FRANCISCO'S WATERFRONT workers deliver a message to President Truman as they picket the Fairmont Hotel to protest the Un-American "screening" (they correctly call it blacklisting) of waterfront workers and seamen off their jobs. The "security screening" denies them the right to work at their skills. The public snickered at such slogans as "Screen the Missouri Mob."

## Packing Union Fights for Negro Facing Extradition

CHICAGO, Illinois (FP).—Dist. 1, CIO United Packinghouse Workers is going to bat for a Negro worker, his wife and five young children facing extradition to Tennessee, where a threat of mob action awaits them. UPWA member Lester Heard, who fled from Knoxville in December, 1950 to escape a mob, is wanted by Tennessee authorities on a charge of involuntary manslaughter resulting from an automobile accident. A white man was killed in the crash. Heard and two relatives were critically injured.

## Miners Union Asks \$2 Million In Suit Against 612 Defendants

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (FP).—The United Mine Workers on Sept. 11 filed a \$2 million damage suit in federal court here against 612 defendants including a group of unorganized coal companies, judges, sheriffs and other law officers, charging them with violating the civil liberties of its members and organizers.

The law suit climaxes a campaign by the UMW to organize about 3,000 miners in Clay and Leslie counties, the last strongholds of open unionbusting activities in the eastern Kentucky mountains. They are next door to "bloody" Harlan and Bell counties, which earned that epithet during the 1930s when union organizing efforts met violent opposition by the coal operators. Harlan and Bell counties are now completely organized.

Similar violence has been employed to halt the current UMW organizing drive. Automobiles of union organizers have been ransacked and blown up, miners who joined the union have been fired and their homes machine-gunned. It named 612 defendants, including the UMW suit charged.

cluding the Leslie and Clay Coal Co., other coal operators, sheriffs in both counties, two county judges, deputy sheriffs, deputy coroners, magistrates and constables.

The suit charged that the law officers were being paid off by the coal operators to falsely imprison pro-union miners and had conspired to deprive them of their civil rights.

The UMW is asking \$1 million in actual damages and \$1 million in punitive damages for interference with the right to organize and assemble peacefully. It also requested an injunction to bar any further infringement of the right to organize.

The miners filed their legal action under a civil liberties statute, avoiding use of the Taft-Hartley law under which unions can file unfair labor practice charges against employers with the NLRB. The UMW has never recognized the law, however, and its president, John L. Lewis, has refused to sign a non-Communist affidavit required by the NLRB.

## Canada's Catholic Unions Urge World Peace Talks

MONTREAL, Canada. — An important call for general negotiations for a peaceful settlement of world differences, instead of an armaments race leading to war, has been made in an article published in *Le Travail*, organ of the Catholic Syndicate in Quebec (the big Catholic Trade Union movement in Canada).

Here is the article in translation from *Le Travail*:

"The reasonable solution is, starting from the limited negotiations in Korea, a general negotiation on all problems in order to achieve peace at last. This idea has been advanced recently by different organizations and individuals ranging from the 'Peace Movement' to the paper *Le Monde* (France). It has been discussed by the French government in search of an opening for negotiating the end of the war in Viet Nam.

"It has often been said that negotiation is a return to 'the spirit of Munich,' is moral disarmament, and that the main thing now is to rearm. It is said that the pacifism of a Jaures in 1914 and the efforts for peace in 1938 have strengthened the aggressors. This reasoning takes no account of the more profound causes that led to the first two world wars, which might have been avoided by a truly general negotiation. The armaments race means war sooner or later. That is why we do not think that a Christian can accept that position.

"For the Christian, the efforts for peace are a binding necessity — and the pontifical teachings strengthen our convictions in that matter. Not only this, the Christians cannot but look at rearmament and the cold war as the nearly insurmountable obstacle to the realization of social justice and the struggle against misery, which latter are his primary concerns. The policies of war preparations can mean the betrayal, in fact, of the principles dearest to the Christian — justice and respect for others.

"Too often, Christians are content to try individually to realize the application of these principles in their personal lives, and are tempted to subordinate the achievement of a lasting peace in the world to the spiritual perfection of each individual.

"We cannot believe that in 1951 a man can be at peace with his conscience as long as he has not done everything in his power for the maintenance of world peace. And we must guard here against the classical arguments of theologians always ready to assert that in questions of international politics and relations between states, the men in government know better than the man in the street.

"On the contrary our faith and the evangelical spirit lead us to put our confidence for the maintenance of peace in the man in the street, in the ordinary people. And there is need there for a continuing action so that public opinion, all of public opinion, shall become aware of the need for general negotiations and take action in that direction. We do not believe that less can be asked from a Christian."

### War Casualty

DETROIT.—Steel to kill our sons and daughters and the children of Korea—yes. But steel to build the schools we need—no.

That's the essence of a story released by Detroit School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau.

Dondineau revealed that government failure to allocate steel and other "critical materials" has forced a halt in 11 school-building projects designed to meet the huge increase in school enrollment, the need for smaller classes and more teachers.

Money for the construction projects, which would create some 200 new classrooms, was secured through 8½ mill additional taxes voted two years ago.

## Win Release Of Mexican Peace Fighters

By A. B. MACIL.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (Telepress).—Following many protests, Ladislao Carvajal, representative of the National Peace Council of Cuba on the monthly magazine *Paz*, which is published here, was freed Sept. 4 after being held incommunicado by the Mexican police since Sept. 1. Three Communist Party leaders in Mexico City were held for three days.

No charges were brought against Carvajal and the Communist Party leaders. All were jailed in large-scale arrests which included Dioniso Encino, General Secretary of the Communist Party, about 100 students and five signature collectors for the peace pact petition.

The attempts to frame up the Communist leaders on charges of arson and violence collapsed under widespread protests. The progressive daily newspaper *El Popular* of Sept. 5 published a letter from Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Popular Party, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers (CTAL) and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), to Encina expressing solidarity and sharply protesting his arrest.

## Medic Trust Maps Alliance With Wall St.

WASHINGTON.

A medical magazine has let the cat out of the bag on a bigger and "better" alliance of American Medical Association lobbyists with ultra-reactionary big business interests to dominate the national elections in 1952.

Medical Economics, the magazine that goes to most U. S. doctors, tell the story in its July issue. The Committee for the Nation's Health, an independent organization of physicians fighting for national health insurance against the AMA, warned the article means that AMA's participation in the national campaign last year was "only the beginning."

"Various professions and industries are ready to band together in a massive election year campaign," the magazine said, "against all forms of state socialism." The AMA definition of socialism is anything that might smack of decent medical care for low-income groups or progress on the economic front.

Prime targets of the campaign, the sheet declared, will be "national candidates who lean toward schemes like health insurance." Techniques, the medical journal said, "will be those exploited so successfully last year by the medical profession." In that campaign the AMA used \$100,000-a-year press agents and advertising paid for from a \$3 million slush fund raised by taxing each AMA member \$25 a year.

## 9,000 Pineapple Workers Win Raise in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Pineapple companies employing 9,000 plantation workers have signed a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other benefits. The settlement also ends the nine-month strike at Lanai Island, the world's largest pineapple plantation on the basis of the seven cents plus the eight cents the company had previously offered the workers. The new scales bring the men on plantations to a rate of \$1.16 and the women to \$1.06.

An agreement for 18,000 workers on Hawaii's sugar plantations was recently reached with the ILWU.

### WOMEN HONOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

BERLIN (ALN).—Over 10,000 women from Germany and other European countries held a mass demonstration on the site of the Nazi Ravensbruck concentration camp to pay homage to the victims of Nazi barbarism. Called together by the Federation of Victims of Nazism, the women paraded past a monument built where Nazi gas chambers once stood. The following day, several thousand people gathered in August Bebel Square here to mark the anniversary of the victims of Nazism.





CHICAGO CHILDREN are today going to school under conditions which rob them of a decent education—conditions which result from the war drive.

## CRISIS IN CHICAGO'S SCHOOLS

# How Your Children Pay for War Program

By Pat Richards

CHICAGO.—Thousands of Chicago school children are being victimized by the "national emergency."

The money and materials that should have gone into new schools have been siphoned off by the war program.

The result came as a shock to parents here who have learned since the school term opened:

- That additional thousands of children have had their school day shortened and are going to schools which operate on a double shift basis.

- That classrooms are overflowing, most of them jammed with too many pupils to make effective teaching possible.

- That many schools have converted essential facilities, into classrooms, thus eliminating libraries, assembly halls, gymnasiums, lunchrooms, etc.

THE OFFICIAL ALIBI of the Board of Education is, "We are swamped with hordes of war babies." That's what Dr. Don Rogers, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Elementary Education, told the Illinois Worker.

He later admitted, however, that the high enrollment came as no surprise to school officials. Long-range census and research figures revealed in advance almost exactly what the enrollment would be.

Rogers also disclosed why no adequate preparations had been made to meet the Chicago school crisis. Profit-inflated prices of building materials have played havoc with the meager school building program.

Secondly, it has become in-

creasingly difficult for the school system to get priorities on building materials, plumbing and heating equipment, etc. It seems that the armaments program comes first.

ROGERS ADDED: "The new \$50 million bond issue for schools will not provide us with anywhere near the number of facilities we had hoped for, due to the rise in building costs."

What does that mean? It means that parents and school children have only seen the beginning of this program of retrenchment in education which has also hit every other phase of public welfare and public service.

The war program, if it is allowed to continue, will take an increasingly drastic toll in our schools, curtailing education, while at the same time curbing academic freedom, enforcing jingoistic thought control, terrorizing teachers and pupils with war propaganda and a-bomb drills.

WHEN SCHOOL DOORS OPENED this September, a record 7,500 youngsters found themselves on the notorious double-shift system at 21 schools throughout the city, facing a speed-up program which cuts one full hour of instruction out of each school day.

The double-shift forces half the children to start their 4-hour day an hour earlier in the morning. The other half begin their "day" at 1 in the afternoon, usually tired out by hours of unsupervised activity on the streets.

When the system was launched a few years ago as a "temporary" solution for children in overcrowded Negro communities, it was assailed by Negro parents, but met with little protest from the white population.

BY 1950, 5991 children were on double shifts at 14 schools. This year, the program spread to 7 more schools, involving 1,500 more children, white and Negro.

"We're paying the price now for our silence when the Negro children were singled out in the '40's," a mother of two children attending the Shakespeare School,

46th and Ellis, told this paper.

THE REMARKABLE FIGHT of Shakespeare School parents against the new double-shift plan for lower grade pupils forced a temporary reversal by Superintendent of Schools Harold C. Hunt two weeks ago.

But last week, Hunt ordered the 250 students back on the double shift, claiming no other facilities could be found.

While the shortened school day has already engulfed more children, Dr. Rogers warned that "there's likely to be more this semester."

THOUSANDS of pupils still in full-time schedules found conditions no less deplorable on their return to school this semester.

Classrooms have swelled far beyond the "normal" number of 38 students prescribed by the Board of Education.

A common sight is one teacher instructing two separate grades in one classroom, with from 40 to 50 pupils. Some rooms are forced to accommodate three grades at once, under one teacher.

AT THE FIELD SCHOOL in Rogers Park, 51 pupils are crowded into one 7th Grade room.

At the Scott School in Woodlawn, 40 first-graders began their great adventure in education in a converted basement room, without desks, blackboards or closets.

Throughout the city, overcrowding is worsened by the dilapidated condition of most schools. A recent study revealed that washrooms, gymnasiums, playgrounds in many cases are decrepit, or non-existent. Lighting and ventilation were reported overwhelming "poor."

INCREASE of the double-shift schools and the Board of Education's hesitation over launching its building and repair program has stirred strong criticism of Superintendent Hunt.

Parents who were active in securing the ouster of Hunt's predecessors for corruption and incompetence several years ago were asking whether the superintendent intends to bow before those inter-

## Mass Rally to Hear Dr. DuBois, Shirley Graham

CHICAGO.—"Searchlight on the Pacific" will be the theme of the address by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, outstanding peace leader, at the mass rally called by the American Peace Crusade at the Arcade Ballroom, 10 W. 35th St., Saturday evening, Sept. 22, at 8:30 p.m.

Sharing the platform with Dr. DuBois will be Miss Shirley Graham, noted author, who will deal with "The Right to Speak for Peace."

The mass rally will come as a climax to an all-day conference on "Working for Peace," also to be held Saturday at the Arcade Ballroom.

HENRY NOYES, executive secretary of the APC Illinois Assembly, announced plans for the rally, which will begin at 10 a.m.

He said that arrangements were being made to have a leading figure in the peace movement present the keynote address dealing with the international developments since the American Peace Congress was held here last July, their effect on the American people and the growth of sentiment and organization for peace.

The morning session will be taken up with workshops by special groups, including: Chicago Women for Peace, American Youth Peace Crusade, Labor Peace Council, Senior Citizens for Peace, Community Peace Committees.

THERE WILL BE reports later from these workshops, leading into discussion from the floor on an overall program of peace activities.

The appearance in Chicago of Dr. DuBois and Miss Graham at the evening rally is expected to draw a large crowd. Dr. DuBois has become recognized as one of the outstanding spokesmen for the peace forces in America. He is currently under federal indictment for his work as leader of the Peace Information Center.

He made an address at the Peace Congress here which won acclaim throughout the world. The Congress elected him as National Co-Chairman of the APC.

ests opposed to the public school program.

Declared one PTA leader: "We must insist that our children are the city's first 'priority.' If Dr. Hunt is faithful to his duty, he can act to relieve the overcrowding immediately."

There is much talk of the need for a vigorous emergency program which would relieve the present crisis. Parents here are voicing the demand that the school board immediately begin a search for suitable buildings which could be rented and turned into branch schools in overcrowded areas.

IN ADDITION, there are a number of schools with comparatively ample room, with classes smaller than average. The school board could provide bus service to transport pupils from adjacent crowded areas.

It was pointed out that these uncrowded schools are chiefly in all-white neighborhoods while the overcrowding exists almost everywhere where Negro children go to school.

One teacher pointed out: "The Board of Education could set a fine example in human relations by breaking down these barriers and establishing some semblance of equality in the school system."

PARENTS and educators realize that any effective solution of the overcrowded school problem lies in unfolding a major program of school building.

It's also clear that this involves a head-on collision with the entire war program, with the present system of allocating public funds and building materials to war needs rather than to the genuine needs of the people.

## news reel

AT A NUMBER OF PTA'S this week, protests are being launched against the scheduling of the anti-Negro play, "Little Black Sambo" by the Children's Theatre of the Art Institute. Almost every PTA buys a bloc of tickets for its members for the Children's Theatre plays. However, there has been some talk of a boycott against this particular play which, beginning with its very name, is an insult to the Negro people and other dark-skinned peoples.

MANY who call the Children's Theatre to protest are being told that this play is based on "an ancient Hindu myth." The fact is that the original story was written by Helen Bannerman, the wife of a British colonial official in India. It was while she was on her way to India with her children that Mrs. Bannerman fabricated this tale and later had it published.

SCHOOL TEACHERS who have read the book have told The Worker that there is nothing that the directors of the Children's Theatre can do with this play (even if they wanted to) to cleanse from it the stench of chauvinism, the racist stereotype, the message of white supremacy which children will clearly find in it.

THE PLAY version was written by Charlotte B. Chorpennig, who is the director of the Children's Theatre. Much disturbed by the protests, she is going around town talking to Negro teachers and librarians, pleading with them to give their approval of this production. Of course, she's not getting it.

THOSE who enjoy good films or good music will not want to miss the special showing of "Mussorgsky," the magicolor prize-winning film, at the International House on the University of Chicago campus. The film will be shown three evenings, Oct. 25, 26, 27.

## 3-Week Strike Wins 7c. Hike at UE Shop

CHICAGO.—A seven-cent an hour pay boost was won by the workers at Grand Sheet Metal Products, 2501 W. 24 St., last week, in the course of a three-week strike.

The 250 workers in the shop are members of Local 1119, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Included in the settlement were

upgradings which gave workers an

additional five to 12 cents an hour.

The new agreement now goes to

the regional offices of the Wage

Stabilization Board in Chicago for

approval.

## What's On? CHICAGO

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL, Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

TWO SOVIET FILMS by Film Forum of Chicago, "Without Prejudice" and "Folk Dances of the USSR" Friday Sept. 28, 8:15 p.m., at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago, and Saturday, Sept. 29, 8:15 p.m., at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd. Donation 60 cents.

"REPORT FROM EUROPE" by three unionists just returned from an American labor delegation abroad. Friday, Oct. 12, 8 p.m., at Plasterer's Hall, 330 S. Marshfield. Sponsored by Trade Union Committee.

HEAR Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, outstanding Negro scholar and fighter for peace. Mass rally at the Arcade Ballroom, 35th and State, Saturday evening, Sept. 22. Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

"LOCAL Talent Night" Sat., Sept. 22 (after DuBois Rally) for Patterson Defense. Prizes, food, drink, 1403 E. 57th St. Ausp.: Hyde Park Chapter, CRC. Donation 50c.

SAT. NITE—SEPT. 22—Reception honoring newlyweds Jo Collier and Morris Granat. Square Dancing led by Bob Belle. Fun and refreshments. At Packerhouse Center, 4859 S. Wabash Ave., 8:30 p.m. until — Auspices: Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council. No gifts, please, but a donation to the work of the Council instead. Admission Free.

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— AND —

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